The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1925 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Emperor Supports the Acts of Yeh.

Great Preparations of the Chinese for Resuming the War.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO, SHANGHAI, China, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

Pekin *Gazettes* were received here a few days since, bringing us news from the capital up to July 29. We are apprised in the *Gazette* of the 26th of the important fact that His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, has given his approval to all of YEH's doings at Canton. A short *note* from YEH was published in the above, from the translation of which I take the following interesting extract:

"In continuation of previous reports, I would inform your Majesty that I have attended to the barbarian business, and have collected soldiers from all quarters, summoned the marines, put the fleet in order, and have got ready an immense amount of military material. I previously informed your Imperial Majesty that 300,000 taels ($417,000) had been sent in from the Canton Custom-house, and subsequently had given notice of the reception of 288,292 taels and 2 mace ($412,424 06) from the Cham Kian salt revenues for the same purpose, (for the war,) to all of which his Imperial reply has been received—'We agree to it.' As the barbarian matters are not yet settled the current expenses will still be very heavy. Should the present supplies be inadequate, it will be necessary, from the grave importance of the affair, to make all possible preparations. I have counselled with the different officers, who all acknowledge that they have largely shared in the Imperial favor, and that in these times of extreme difficulty they ought to exert their utmost strength in expression of their gratitude, without daring to look for return (of rewards or emoluments.) Accordingly, we have unitedly contributed 45,000 taels for the above purpose, which sum has been deposited in the general military office, that it may be on hand when required for the barbarian business. Of this matter it behooves me duly to inform you, and all the particulars of each subscription will be found in a separate note."

His Majesty, having examined the papers, replies, "It is on record."

This is the first intimation we have had of the opinions of the Court of Pekin on the war question. Since the commencement of the troubles at Canton, the *Gazettes*—the only source of information from the capital—have kept the most studied silence on all matters concerning those troubles, and, as a consequence, we have been left in the dark as to the disposition of the Court of China concerning the war. Rumor has, indeed, said this and that;—has said at one time that the Emperor was singing the song of peace; had poured out the vials of his wrath on the head of offending YEH. Again, that the cry was war to the knife, and death to the barbarians by faggot and flame; but, as no reliance can be placed on rumors emanating from the Chinese, we have heretofore been left to mere surmises. The Imperial reply, "We agree to it," and the knowledge that YEH's doings have heretofore been approved at Pekin, will, no doubt, very materially alter the opinion as to YEH's not having informed His Imperial Majesty of the existing state of affairs at Canton, and gives the lie to the reiterated opinions of the resident foreigners, and the press of this country, as to his duplicity and treachery in not correctly informing his Government of his affair with the English.

We also infer that there is no abatement in the war feeling on the part of the Chinese, from the fact that large contributions are being made to the State Treasury by the Pekin merchants, to aid—as is supposed—in carrying on the existing war with the English. Large contributions have also been exacted from the wealthy classes at this place, and at several of the wealthy commercial cities of the Empire. The removal of Governor CHAN, Toutae of Shanghae—a known friend of foreigners—who is to be superseded in his office on this day by a Mandarin named SEEKINGSTANG, is another evidence of the fact that there is an increasing unfriendly feeling toward foreigners.

By the arrival from Formosa of the Hamburg bark *Dido*, we learn of the total loss of the American ship *Channing*, when loaded and ready for sea, in Keelung harbor, in Formosa, on the 15th of August. The officers and crew were all saved. The cargo, consisting of sugar and rice, was totally lost.

I have also to record the total loss of the Dutch ship *Dorethea*, on the 16th of July, by striking a sunken rock not laid down on the charts, about 20 miles to the northward of the Prata Shoal. This rock is in 21° 05′ N. Long., 116° 40′ E. The Captain, his wife and child, with the crew, abandoned the vessel. Two days after leaving the vessel, they were overhauled by some pirates and robbed of everything they possessed, even of their clothes, provisions and water. They reached Swatow on the 24th, entirely nude and suffering horribly, and met there with the kind treatment their situation deserved. They reached this place on the 13th of August utterly destitute, but I am happy to say, to the honor of the residents of Shanghae, they have been the recipients of deserved sympathy and material aid. This is but another chapter in the history of those who go down to the seas in this part of the world.

The United States sloop of war *Portsmouth* left this place for Japan on the 22d of August. It is intended that she shall stop at Hakodadi and Simoda, at the first of which we have a Consular Agent, and at the last a Consul General. Her stay at each place will be short, as the two sloops of war on this station are detailed to do the cruising, and the only steamer of the squadron is *suffered* to lay inert in the harbors of Shanghae and Hongkong. The United States sloop *Levant* is at Hongkong.

Active operations between the Imperialists and rebels are principally confined to the cities of Nankin and the stronghold of Ching-keang. A current report reached this place a few days since of an attack on the latter place by the Imperialists, which resulted in their defeat and the loss of some 800 men from the explosion of mines laid by the rebels. Nankin is yet in the hands of the rebels, who are said to be in want of provisions—in a starving condition. The energies of the Imperial army are directed mainly against Ching-keang, which if they succeed in capturing will be equivalent to the downfall of the rebel power in the, Northern portion of the Empire.

Exchange on London Bills 6s. 7¾d., credits 6s. 8¼d. On Hongkong and Canton, 26@26½ ₱ cent. discount. DANI.

SUSPICION DESTROYED.—In the papers of last week was the statement that an individual named DOLAN, residing at Bridgeport, had been placed under arrest for the supposed destruction of his wife by poison. The facts are, that DOLAN came to New-York by direction of a priest of the Roman communion, and selecting Dr. FINNELL, of this City, (whose experience in *post-mortem* investigations is well known,) an examination was made of the body. Dr. FINNELL has authorized us to state that the immediate cause of death was a tolerably large gall-stone found impacted in the gall duct, so as to prevent the egress of the biliary secretion. Its escape from the gall-bladder had evidently been only recent, and the symptoms preceding death were such as is not unusual in these cases. The gall-bladder contained nearly 300 of these concretions.

☞ It is reckoned that there is one liquor shop for every eighteen families in New-York City, and for some neighborhoods in the city, one grog shop for every ten families!

☞ According to the report of the Croton Aqueduct Department there are but 138 miles of sewers to nearly 500 miles of paved streets in this city!

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Arrival of Half a Million more Specie.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Interest to Nine per Cent.

Great Pressure in the London Money Market.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS AND COTTON.

Speech of Mr. Dallas on the Indian Mutinies.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 7th inst., arrived at this port at 12½ o'clock this A. M.

She brings £33,000 in specie for Halifax, and $66,958 for Boston.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York Oct. 24, arrived at Southampton at 9½ o'clock A. M. of the 5th inst. She grounded off Cowes, owing to a thick fog, but got off without damage.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York 27th ult., had not arrived at Liverpool at 11¼ o'clock P. M. of the 7th.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* left Plymouth on the 5th inst. for home. The officers had a farewell banquet given them by the commander and officers of the British flag-ship on the station.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Financial affairs were still paramount in importance. On Wednesday, the 4th, Consols fell to 89. There was increased anxiety and pressure in the money market under the apprehension of a further rise in the Bank rate, but the heavy payments of the 4th were well met.

The suspension of POWLES, BROTHERS & Co. was announced. Their acceptances amount to about £50,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg was advanced to nine per cent.

On Thursday, the 5th, the Bank of England, as was apprehended, raised the rate of discount from eight to the unprecedented rate of nine per cent. This movement failed to abate the demand for money, which continued without diminution throughout Thursday.

The *Times* thinks the continued pressure must be mainly caused by alarm, and the consequent desire of every person to be over supplied.

Suggestions were current that the Government should be called upon for palliatives, but the *Times* argues that there is no shadow of pretext for such a step. The *Times* says: "All classes of the public must be well aware that if the nation should so pitiably lose its self-possession as to give way to panic, there is but one remedy, and that the Government will be compelled to adopt. There can be no need, however, by formal proceedings, to proclaim the belief that the financial sense of the nation is still so low as to cause the degrading contingency to be regarded as not only possible, but probable."

The Funds fluctuated about a half per cent. during the day, closing at 88⅜@88⅝.

From all places on the Continent various sums in specie were said to be in course of transmission to America.

The suspension of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., of Sheffield, and having a branch house in America, was announced. Their liabilities were estimated at from £600,000 to £1,000,000 and their assets were believed to be £200,000 in excess. Their difficulties were believed to be temporary, and were said to have been caused solely by the cessation of remittances from America. Messrs. W. ORR & Co., in the River Platte trade, have also suspended.

At a public meeting of merchants at Glasgow, a deputation was appointed to proceed to London to wait upon the Government and urge the necessity of immediate measures for commercial relief.

On Friday the applications at the Bank for money were numerous, but no new difficulties transpired. Consols advanced early in the day, but subsequently a reaction took place.

The *Times* urges a suspension of the export of Specie to India and thinks India rich enough to be left to her own resources.

The *Daily News* believed the Glasgow deputation arrived in London on Friday evening. They will, it is understood, urge upon the Government the advisability of suspending some of the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, as was done in 1847. Movements with a similar object may be shortly looked for in other districts.

The freedom of the city of London and a splendid sword were formally presented to the Duke of CAMBRIDGE on the 4th. The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet in honor of the event, which was attended by several Cabinet Ministers and foreign Ambassadors, including Mr. DALLAS. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE in a speech said that he had a letter from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, emphatically denying that there was any difference between the Governor-General and him. The Duke extolled the conduct of the British army in India, and advocated its maintainance in an efficient state of warlike establishment.

Earl GRENVILLE defended Lord CANNING from the charges with which he had been assailed, but intimated that if they should prove true, he would sacrifice his personal feelings to a sense of public duty.

Mr. DALLAS, after making some remarks appropriate to the event of the day, spoke as follows in regard to the Indian mutiny:

"Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the state of affairs in India. I am not here to speak as to the extent my Government or the people of the United States sympathize with the struggle of England against India. That is not the thought I wish to express. The thought which I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions. A mutiny and murder are heavy crimes—they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they were committed in almost every country, and under almost every Government. Penalties are specifically provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur, according to law—that is to the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes—crimes at least of another character—which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race; not merely crimes committed with reference to the power of India; not merely crimes inimical to England; not merely crimes inimical to Europe and civilization, but crimes which constitute their perpetrators what pirates are, and what cannibals in the Fejee Islands are—enemies of the human race, and meriting, not from one nation, not from one people, but from the whole of the human race, summary and exemplary extirpation. "This, as it appears to me, is not the language of any particular individual of any particular country, but the language of human nature; and although I am unable to say how far such language may be concurred in by the great body of my fellow-citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say that no language can be too strong, no words too impressive, no force too sudden, no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been perpetrated in India."

Lord BROUGHAM officiated at the inauguration of Queen's College, Liverpool. In the course of his remarks he strongly denounced the encouragement of African free emigration by France, stating that it was reviving the the Slave-Trade, and damaging the cause of civilization and commerce in Africa.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 17th December.

The Borough Bank was paying all depositors of sums under £200.

The prohibition upon the export of hides, &c., from the Baltic, had been removed.

The Kings of Sardinia and Greece have each subscribed 10,000 francs to the Indian Relief Fund.

The London *Times* has an article on Central American affairs, and hopes for an amicable adjustment of all pending questions from Sir W. GORE OUSELEY's mission; also, an early realization of the projected canal across the Isthmus.

No further attempt has been made to launch the *Leviathan*. An examination showed that there was not the least twist or deflection in the ship, and that she sits as fairly in her cradles as she did on the morning of the attempted launch. There is now no more liability to settle than there was before. The 2d December is the day fixed for the second attempt. The engineers are confident of a successful result.

A suit in the Admiralty Court by the owners of a cargo on board the American ship *Andrew Foster* against the owners of the American ship *Tuscarora*, for causing the loss of the former vessel by collision in the Irish Channel, has resulted in favor of the owners of the lost cargo.

FRANCE.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent says: "It is pretty certain that the Emperor is much annoyed at the turn things have taken in the Principalities. Neither the Austrian nor the Turkish Ambassador has been invited to Compiègne.

Something serious must be going on at this moment in Constantinople, if it be true, as reported, that M. THOUVENAL has suspended relations with Reschid Pacha, though not the Government. It is added that M. THOUVENAL has been left alone in the matter.

The Paris Bourse continued unsettled, but without any great fluctuations.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "It has been reported that eighty millions of francs in English bills, and forty millions in French bills, on the United States, have been returned protested."

The *Indépendance Belge* asserts that recruiting for English service is going on secretly in France, and 100 francs is given to each recruit.

It was rumored in London on Friday that the Bank of France had advanced its rate of discount, but the *Daily News* correspondent telegraphed that the Bank of France had not advanced the rate, hoping to find other means of self-protection.

There is some question as to the right of exporting gold.

On Friday the funds in Paris closed 66f. 70c. and 67f. The bullion in the Bank of France is said to have increased from 190,000,000 francs to 198,000,000 francs.

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis continued. M. DE BROUKER had been called in by the King, but had not succeeded in forming a Ministry. A dissolution of the Chamber was considered probable.

AUSTRIA.

A reduction in the Austrian army is said to be positively decided upon. It will be the largest reduction since 1848. Thirty Generals are to be placed on the retired list. It is believed that fifty millions of florins will be saved yearly by the reduction.

A Vienna dispatch of Nov. 3 says that the Credit Bank has to-day taken a step likely to cause extensive embarrassment. It is in want of ready money, and has demanded payment from those persons who have obtained advances on Government and private stock.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says that most of the German States have notified the Prussian Government that they adhere to the measures projected by Prussia and Austria in the Holstein question.

It is reported that the British Government have written an official note to the Diet claiming justice for the Duchies.

A late dispatch says that England, France and Russia have offered their good offices in the Holstein question.

BERLIN, 5th.—The statement that a Convention would be held to consider the affairs of the Principalities and the Holstein question, is officially denied.

SPAIN.

Rumors of another Ministerial crisis had been current, but they proved to rest on a slender foundation.

PORTUGAL.

The latest dates from Lisbon report a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from the epidemic, and the inhabitants were returning.

ITALY.

Floods had done great damage in Lombardy.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 7—1¼ P. M.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York, has just arrived.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The *Niagara* passed at 9 A. M. of the 8th, off Saltees, R. M. steamship *Asia*, from New-York for Liverpool; 12th, latitude 50° 19′, longitude 34° 16′, ship *Centurion*, bound west; 13th, latitude 49° 14′, longitude 42°, passed a steamer steering east.

The *Niagara* sailed at 5:15 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday P. M. Weather clear, wind southwest.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* says the sales of the week were 22,000 bales, including 1,400 on speculation and 700 for export. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d., but the *Vanderbilt's* advices, with the advance in the rate of discount, and the stringency in the money market caused a panic, and prices fell to a range about ½d. ₱ lb. below the rates of the 30th ult. The sales of Friday were 1,000 bales, the market closing very dull at the following quotations, which are nominal: Orleans Fair, 8¾d.; Orleans Middling, 8d.; Mobiles Fair, 8¼d.; Mobiles Middling, 7¾d.; Uplands Fair, 8d; Uplands Middling, 7¾d. The stock was 321,000 bales, of which 158,400 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs' Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs' Market was generally quiet, with declining tendency. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, and in some cases declined 1s. WHEAT quiet and slightly declined since Tuesday. CORN very dull, and in some instances 1s. lower. Western Canal FLOUR 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s. 6d.@29s.; Ohio 30s. Red WHEAT 6s. 8d.@7s. 7d.; White 7s. 3d.@8s. 3d.; Mixed and Yellow CORN 36s. 6d.@37s.; White 40s.@41s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool PROVISION market was very dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, RICHARDSON BROTHERS, and others, quote BEEF dull. PORK dull. BACON quiet. LARD declined 2s.@3s., and variously quoted at 63s.@66s. TALLOW—Sales unimportant, and quotations nominal; North American, 53s. Fine CHEESE was firm at 54s.@58s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES quiet at 41s.@42s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR heavy, and 2s. lower; Grocery sorts almost unsaleable. COFFEE quiet; sales unimportant. RICE heavy, and 1s. lower; Carolina, 24s. RESIN dull at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. for common, and 15s.@18s. 6d. for medium to fine. QUERCITRON BARK—Philadelphia, 9s. 3d.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d. FISH OILS—Nothing doing. LINSEED OIL dull at 37s. 9d.@38s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 36s.

Liverpool Freights Market.

The Liverpool Freights Market was without change, with but a small business doing. In passengers there was scarcely anything doing.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' Circular says the stringency in the Money Market produced an almost total suspension of business in the colonial and foreign produce market. BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. FLOUR, 25s.@28s.; White WHEAT, 50s.@54s.; Red, 46s.@48s. Nothing doing in IRON and prices nominal. SUGAR declined 3s. and heavy. RICE heavy and slightly lower. LARD, dull and declined 2s., quoted at 70s. LINSEED CAKES in steady demand, at £11@£11 10s., for New-York bbls. SPERM OIL, 78s.; LINSEED OIL, 36s.@36s. 6d. RAPE and OLIVE OILS slightly lower. SALTPETRE declined to 52s. for delivery in all the year. TEA in but little demand and prices weak. common blacks were 1d.@2d. lower; common Congou quoted 1s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 39s. TIN declined 3s.

American Stocks.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote the business limited in American Securities, but State Stocks were more offered, especially Pennsylvanias. They quote Pennsylvania 5s. certificates, 71@73; ditto ditto Bonds, 1877, 74@76.

Messrs. BELL & Co., report the sales unimportant, the only change to notice being in Illinois Central Shares, which had declined.

State of Trade at Manchester.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are unfavorable. There were no sales of importance.

London Money Market.

The Bank of England publishes two returns; that ending the 31st October shows a decrease in bullion of £628,000, and that ending Nov. 4, a decrease of £133,000.

CONSOLS for money closed on Friday at 88⅛@88⅜ and for account at 88⅜@88⅝.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 1¼d.; MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4s. 9½d.

The London papers of Friday report the following business on Thursday: Illinois Central shares, 10@12 discount; Erie Third Mortgage Bonds, 62½.

Havre Market, for the week ending 4th inst.

The COTTON market opened buoyant, but closed with a declining tendency. Orleans très ordinaire, 120f.; sales 3,000 bales; stock, 70,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet. WHEAT tending downward. ASHES quiet and nominal. COFFEE quiet, and slightly lower. OILS dull and nominal. PROVISIONS quiet, but steady. RICE dull. SUGAR heavy, and considerably lower. LARD firm. WHALEBONE nominal.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—1 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. state that Cotton is very dull, and prices are nominal. Estimated sales to-day 1,600 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS dull but steady.

LARD dull and nominal.

LONDON, Saturday—12 M.

CONSOLS for money close at 88⅝@88¾.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN CENTRAL PARK.

More Incendiary Speeches and Great Excitement—Smith Advises a Descent Upon the Oyster Saloons—The Committee are Offered Work and Refuse It.

It was feared that there would be a serious demonstration in Central Park yesterday, in consequence of the unusual favor with which the parading unemployed received the incendiary speeches of the previous day, but there was no serious outbreak during the day. In order to be prepared for the worst, a strong force of the Central Park Police was mustered in and near the office of the Commissioners in Fifth-avenue, near Seventy ninth-street, besides a section of the Metropolitan Police, sent by the General Superintendent, at the request of the Park Commissioners. Besides these, there was a force stationed in the Arsenal, which was considered sufficient to hold it against the unemployed, should they attempt to enter and take arms and ammunition. At 8 o'clock the unemployed commenced gathering near the office. They arrived in sections from the various Wards, each under command of a leader. At 10 o'clock there were some 2,500 present. They formed a hollow square around the office, and for a short time remained in comparative good order. They appeared as if they did not know exactly what course would be best for them to pursue, and did nothing but talk the matter over among themselves. Some proposed that they should go and drive away the 200 who were at work in the Park and take their tools and commence work themselves. In doing so they claimed they would be acting properly, because everybody knew that they had forced the Mayor and Common Council to put through the $250,000 appropriation for the Park, by meeting, and petitioning and demanding, while the men who were now at work had done nothing at all. But others doubted the propriety of driving them away, fearing that the consequence might be an entire stoppage of the work for the Winter. It was finally agreed that the better course would be to await the arrival of their Committee and hear from them what the prospects were. The Committee could not be found. The men were grumbling very much at their non-appearance, and the opinion was gaining ground rapidly that they were humbugging them for their own purposes, when a portion of the Committee arrived. SMITH, NOLL and BILLER were recognized. They were jostled about considerably by the crowd, and many questions were put to them concerning "the prospects." As soon as he could gain a good standing place, he proceeded to address the meeting. He said the Committee were not then prepared to report. It was their intention to confer with the men who were in charge in the Park, and see whether work was to be had from them. If not, he thought that they had better take some steps towards obtaining work themselves. However, they would see those in charge first, and then they would be able to report. The Committee then proceeded in search of those in charge. They found Mr. VIELE, the Chief-Engineer, in the office. He asked them if they wanted work? They replied that they did, but could not obtain it.

"Then," said Mr. VIELE, "we will give you work at once. Come right along with me, (putting his hands upon their shoulders,) and I will put you in with a gang at once; and I guaranty that each of you shall have a dollar a day in cash."

"Oh, no!" answered the destitute committeemen; "we are the *representatives* of these men."

"The representatives of whom?" asked Mr. V.

"Of these destitute men who want work; and we want to see them set to work before we get it ourselves."

"Come along, come along!" said Mr. VIELE; "a man certainly owes a duty to his family before any one else. If you are in need of work, we will give it you; there will be three men relieved. Just as fast as we can, we will put others to work; and, as far as that is concerned, it will make no difference whether you are at work or making speeches, for the men will be put to work as fast in the one case as in the other."

"But we dare not do it," said the Committee. "We should be mobbed by these men, if we accept work while they are left without it."

"But they cannot blame a hungry man for going to work to get his bread when he has a chance," answered Mr. VIELE.

The Committee thought they would, and so refused to go to work.

While the conference was going on the excitement outside increased. There was a great deal of loud talking, and many threatened that if the bosses of the Park did not give them work immediately, they would go into the office, force the clerks to put their names on the work roll, take shovels, picks and axes, and go to work themselves. When such remarks were passing freely, and the gathering was very much excited, Justice CONNOLLY made his appearance, and, seeing they were very much excited, proceeded to address them. He hoped they would keep the peace and return to their homes. He had ascertained that there was no one now in the Park who had the power to employ them, or who could say of a surety what course would be pursued by the Commissioners. Whatever they decided upon, he could assure them that nothing but injury to themselves would result from even an attempt at violence. The best that could be done for them would doubtless be made known as soon as possible, and consequently, as nothing was to be gained by remaining there under strong excitement, he repeated his advice to them to return to their homes. He thought a better and more effective plan than meeting together in large numbers, would be to appoint a Committee of Conference, composed of delegates from the several Wards, to confer with each other, and with persons who had work to give, and see what would be the best course for them to pursue under existing circumstances. In conclusion, he promised to wait on the Commissioners, for the purpose of seeing what could be done for them, and said he would report on Saturday.

When Justice CONNOLLY commenced speaking the excitement died away, and there was every appearance that the effect would be salutary until he spoke of reporting on Saturday. Then they began to grumble, saying that was always the way—putting them off for two or three days, and then when that time had passed, putting them off again. Soon after Justice CONNOLLY retired they were as much excited as before. Threats were renewed and there was a prospect of violence. Several carts were stopped while on their way; and a milkman who passed with a milk waggon, came very near losing his load. But he got away and soon afterwards the Committee returned and SMITH, mounted upon a stone in front of the office, proceeded to harangue the crowd. He commenced with a statement of the great sacrifice he had made for them, by refusing to go to work. He would not except work, unless all could be employed. "Would you have *me* sell you?" said he; would you have us step in and take the places, and send you home starving to your families? (Cries of SMITH forever.) It is your interests I am looking for. (VOICE—Give us a drink.) I will not sell you out. I have had offers of $2 a day by politicians, to go to work, and not agitate this subject; but I will not sell you for work or money. If they will set you to work I will go to work with you, but not otherwise. (Cries of "Good.") They want to get rid of us and of these meetings, but we have a right to assemble in a peaceable manner, and express our opinions; and as long as we do that, I defy the soldiers or their minions to lay their hands upon me. They are fortifying the arsenal; but we do not want the arsenal—we want work. Why do they not give it to us? Can anybody tell? They have got the money, why not set us to work with it? (VOICES—They are keeping it for themselves, and cries of "That's so.") If they would pay it to us for labor none of it would get into a sinking fund, for we know that there are such things as sinking funds in these matters—and the money sinks so d—d deep that nobody can tell where it goes. (Applause.) If they can't give us all work, let them give some gangs work for three days, and then put on others. If some of you came here without your breakfast, as I have no doubt some of you did, and do not expect any dinner, I will tell you how to get it. There are plenty of places in the City where men go and order what they want. Now, you who have no means of getting a dinner, go into some of these places and order everything you want, and when you have eaten your fill, tell them you have no money, and let them put you out.

This speech was well received, particularly that portion in which he informed them how a dinner could be obtained.

Mr. NOLL was the next speaker. He, too, had made great sacrifices for them. He, too, had refused to go to work. He did so (kind soul) because he thought more of other poor men's families than he did of his own condition. A kindness of heart that caused several to request that he should invite the party to take a nip, just to warm their stomachs. He was followed by BILLAR, who had also sacrificed. He, too, had refused to work, and he was willing to do anything for their good.

They received these assurances with varied feelings, and soon afterwards went off in procession, with the intention of proceeding to the City Hall, but that being a long way and a hard road to travel, they became tired and hungry, and then gave up the idea of a meeting at the City Hall, and separated to their several Wards.

At the headquarters, No. 293 Bowery, there was not much excitement. There were several hundred there in the morning, and again late in the afternoon. McGUIRE was present while the rest of the Committee was in Central Park, for the purpose of urging all who called to proceed to the Park without delay. At 4 o'clock, the Committee returned to the headquarters, and reported in substance, the results given above, and debated at some length what course they had better pursue. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the necessity of forcing men to give them work, but all agreed upon the propriety of keeping up their mass meetings, and the excitement, until all should have obtained employment.

The prospect of obtaining work in the Park is not by any means equal to the expectations of the crowd who were there yesterday. Not more than one thousand will be employed. It is the intention of the Commissioners to give work to those who are most needy, as far as they can be ascertained. In order to do so, Mr. OLMSTED, the Superintendent, has requested several respectable gentlemen in each Ward to seek out and report to him the names of those who are suffering from want, and who are good workmen. He has already received lists from many Ward politicians of many thousand more names than he can employ, and he has resolved to try the plan stated, in the hope that the most needy, who are able and willing to work, may obtain employment.

The following is a translation of a memorial that appeared in the German papers yesterday morning:

Memorial of the Workingmen's Executive Committee to the Central Park Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: It is not necessary to comment repeatedly on the destructive consequences of the financial pressure; it suffices to say that no class of the population is more severely affected by it than the working-people, who are suddenly cut off from all means to support themselves and their families. Various demonstrations, such as processions, meetings, and debates in the open air, have resulted, and might have entailed very serious consequences, if the undersigned Executive Committee had not succeeded in organizing the movement, and in effecting the adoption of the resolutions on the 10th inst., in which the laborers asked not for charity, but for *employment and for cash-paid wages* on the public works, and requested the Common Council to consider and comply with their demands.

The Common Council, setting aside other differences which had agitated that body for more than a year, immediately appropriated $250,000, which sum was placed at our disposition for the employment of the unoccupied laborers in the Central Park. Other appropriations will follow as soon as the Street Commissioner's and other differences have come to an issue. In the meantime, thousands of laborers will be left to starve.

The Executive Committee preserved public peace and order in this manner, viz.: They effected the organization of the Ward Committees to enroll the names of those unemployed laborers who wish to be employed at the Central Park. The lists were ordered to be sent to the Executive Committee, that they might furnish them to you. 1,195 workmen in all the Wards have been already enrolled; they are mostly men with families to support. The list probably will increase to 2,000 men. The enrollment is strictly scrutinized by the Committee, and all unworthy individuals are excluded.

These are the regular measures which have been taken heretofore by the Executive Committee, but it is our duty to inform you of measures which have been taken to frustrate the actions of the Committee by political and religious demagogues, and which might hurt the cause of the workmen. A number of individuals are now circulating among the working people, pretending that they will organize them into legitimate and substantial associations, to be called "Workingmen's Protective Society," and other "independent" Wood associations. They misrepresent the members of the Executive Committee, and they pretend that the employment of workingmen is left to your discretion or party consideration.

We request you, gentlemen, to disregard these misrepresentations by setting to work the unemployed in accordance with our list, or without regard to party or other considerations.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1857., Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery.

THE WORKINGMEN'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES SMITH,	GEORGE NOLL,
FRANZ BILLER,	JAS. T. McGUIRE,
WM. BOWLES,	CARL A. HUBNER,
FRED GELLMAN,	SEB. SEILER.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK NUISANCE.—In Brooklyn pupils in the public schools are required to pay for the text-books. This would be no hardship, if there were any reasonable limit to the number of text-books required. But, for some cause or other, a boy is put through more books in a year than there is any real necessity for in a whole college course. The child of twelve is happy if he can go home at night without taking an armful, and, as for finishing any one prescribed study with a single book, that is out of the question. This nuisance demands the immediate attention of the Board of Education. It has already made the private school cheaper than the public one, and is keeping hundreds of children at home whose parents cannot, in these hard times, afford to purchase a library of text books that are to be thrown aside before even they are dogs-eared.

☞ The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor reports the number of families relieved from Nov. 1, 1856, to Oct. 1, 1857..... 8,154
Number of Persons..... 32,732
Number of visits..... 32,094

The foregoing figures show a *decrease of relief*, on those of the previous year, of about 25 per cent.

The following is a summary of the Society's receipts and expenditures:

Cash received during the year.....	$41,480 88
Now due the Treasurer.....	604 76
Total.....	$42,085 76
Disb'mts. and appropriations same period..	$42,085 64

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Messrs Lathrop, Ludington & Co., dry goods merchants, a Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, two or three days since discovered some of their goods in the auction rooms of Wm. Topping & Co., in Broadway, near Pine-street. On inquiry, they learned that Mr. Myer Stern, of No. 4 Allen-street, had left them there for sale. Officers King and McDougal, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested Mr. Stern, at the store, while he was in the act of bringing more goods for sale. On searching his house, they found about $500 worth of silks, cloths, embroideries, cigars, &c., supposed to have been stolen, of which they took possession, and conveyed to the Deputy Superintendent's office for identification. Messrs. Lathrop & Ludington identified a portion of the goods as theirs. The accused says he bought the goods of a stranger. He was detained for examination.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE NEW DICTATORSHIP.

SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

Nature of the Powers Granted to President Comonfort.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

REVOLUTION AT CUERNAVACA.

Dreadful Excesses of the Belligerents in Yucatan.

REVOLTS, PRONUNCIAMENTOS AND ROBBERIES.

The Mexican mails reached this City yesterday morning. Our files of papers from the capital extend to the 5th inst. The news is the most important that has been received for a long time.

As already announced by telegraph, Congress has granted extraordinary powers to President COMONFORT, and thereby virtually admits its inability to carry on the Government in the present crisis. The step was adopted in secret session, but some points of the discussion that took place appear in the journals. A motion was made to have the discussion public, but this was voted down.

The *Eco Nacionnal* gives the following *resumé* of what passed on the 28th. It says:

"Yesterday the debate in secret session on that part of the report granting extraordinary powers was closed. The discussion was long and animated, and will be continued to-day on the entire report, several deputies being desirous of speaking against it. It appears that the opposition gains ground, and we wish for the honor of Congress itself, that on this occasion it would give a proof of its independence."

The *Extraordinary* of the 29th says:

"The powers granted to the Executive and his Cabinet will be most complete. All the important guarantees of the Constitution characteristic of a free Government have been suspended. The press will again be subject to a check—a circumstance that we do not altogether regret, considering the unbridled license that has been used since full liberty has been granted to public writers. When the mission of the journalist is not fully understood, unbridled and unprincipled writings are impotent to do any service by argument or public instruction. The suspension of some of the guarantees are rather startling, and truly indicate that preparations have been made by Congress for a vigorous prosecution of all persons who live by creating disorders in the land. The granting of powers to the President to banish, will likely be very conducive to the best interests of the United States mail steamer from Vera Cruz to New-Orleans."

The *Siglo*, speaking of the secret session of the 29th, says:

"Yesterday the discussion commenced on the entire report of the united Commissions. It is currently reported that this report was attacked by Señores OLIVERA, JUAN JOSE BAZ, BARRA and MONTES, and that it was defended by Señores FUENTE, GUZMAN and SABINO FLORES. The debate will be continued to-day. The Ministry have not made their promised revelations."

The *Trait D'Union* of the 31st thus speaks of the session of the 30th:

"Yesterday there was no public session. In secret session, the debate was continued on the report in so far as it related to the suppression of guarantees. The discussion was very animated. Among the various speeches, some very long, that were made, we may mention those of Señores VINCENTE MENDOZA, MENCHACO, JUAN JOSE BAZ, and OLIVERA against, and those of MATA, VALENTE, BAZ SABINO FLORES, and FUENTE, in favor of the Report. It was put to the vote whether that portion of the Report relative to the suppression of guarantees had been sufficiently discussed, and Congress voted in the affirmative by a large majority. There only remained now a discussion by articles. We may observe that, even among the orators who spoke in favor of the conclusions of the report, some formally disapproved of the mild policy pursued by Gen. COMONFORT. It seems that on this point, at least, all the world is agreed. The powers now offered to, and accepted by the executive, are absolutely the same as those exercised by Gen. COMONFORT since his elevation to the Presidency. He demands no others because he needs no others in order to follow the same system that he has heretofore pursued. It is astonishing that those who blame the system defend the means of applying it."

The *Trait D'Union* of Nov. 2 announces that the vote in favor of suspending the guarantees of the Constitution stood 76 against 31.

The *Siglo* of Oct. 31 says that Señor JUAN JOSE BAZ had declared, that he believed that an energetic and intelligent dictatorship was necessary to the country;—he considered it preferable to any constitution, and if, on the present occasion, he was opposed to granting extraordinary powers, it was because he believed the present Government too weak.

The new Secretary of the Interior, JUAREZ, and confessedly the most important man in the new Cabinet, whether we consider his office, his personal character or his influence, reached the capital the evening of the 31st. Multitudes of people went out of the city to meet him, and his entry into the same was almost a triumphal one. Señor JUAREZ who, we believe, is an Indian of pure blood, has always been an extreme radical in politics. He is undoubtedly a man of eminent talents and acquirements, as he is a statesman of large experience, having held many important offices. He is the author of the law "JUAREZ."

The other members of the new Cabinet have been well received. The installation was very timely, and, as expected, proved favorable in its influence upon the demand for extraordinary

December, 1855, without disabling the Government from imposing fines to the amount of $1,000 or imprisonment for two months, upon authors or those in whatsoever manner responsible for publications affecting public order.

[The following are the guarantees suspended by this article:

ART. 6. The expression of opinions shall not be the object of any inquisition, judicial or administrative, except when the same is an attack upon morals, assails the rights of third parties, incites to any crime or offence, or disturbs public order.

ART. 7. The liberty of writing and publishing works on whatsoever subjects is inviolable. No law nor authority shall establish previous censorship, nor exact bonds from the authors or printers, nor limit the liberty of the press, which has no other limit than respect for private life, morals and the public peace. Offences of the press shall be judged by one jury that shall determine the fact, and by another that shall apply the law and fix the penalty.]

ART. 8. The guarantee contained in the first part of Article 16 is suspended for political offences.

[The guarantee here suspended is Art. 16: No one shall be molested in his person, family, domicil, papers or possession except by virtue of a written order from a competent authority based upon legal cause for the proceeding.]

ART. 4. For the same offences shall be suspended the first part of Article 19, but detention, which is referred to, shall not exceed one month.

[The guarantee suspended by this article is Art. 19: No detention shall exceed the term of three days, except upon proof of sufficient reason for imprisonment in conformity with the requisites required by law. The sole lapse of this time shall render responsible the authority that orders or consents to it, and the agents, officers, or jailors that execute it.]

ART. 5. The guarantee contained in Article 21 is also suspended. The Government is empowered to punish political offences by imprisonment or banishment. The punishments shall be imposed in a Council of the Ministers, and shall only last for the term of the suspension of the guarantees. The violation of these punishments may be prosecuted according to common law.

[The guarantee suspended by this article is: Art. 21. The application of punishment, properly such, belongs exclusively to the judicial authority. Political or administrative authorities can only impose as corrections, fines not exceeding $500, and confinement not exceeding one month, in cases and manner expressly determined by law.]

ART. 6. The first paragraph of the 27th Article is suspended, leaving to the charge of the Executive the judgment of the public utility and necessity and the terms of indemnification.

The following article of the Constitution is here suspended: ART. 27. Private property shall not be taken without the consent of the owner, except in cases of public utility and with previous indemnification.

ART. 7. The suspension referred to in the previous articles shall have effect from the day on which this agreement shall be published as a law to the 30th of April of the coming year, completing its caducity by the simple lapse of this term.

ART. 8. Said suspension shall only take place to render effective the authorities conceded to the Executive of the Union, for the preservation of public order and by express order of the same.

ART. 9. During the term of this suspension political offences shall be dispatched over whatsoever others of the common order.

ART. 10. It is understood by Article 2 that the provisions in the last part of Article 17 of the Constitution, with regard to costs, shall be unprejudiced. [The latter part of Article 17 of the Constitution provides that the tribunals shall be always open, and justice be meted out, and that judicial costs are abolished.]

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS GRANTED.

ARTICLE I. The Government is authorized:

1. To acquire by extraordinary means, and with the least incumbrance, as much as the sum of $5,000,000, providing for its payment from the free part of the federal rents; to dictate the necessary measures for the regulation of the receipt of said rents.

2. To regulate the floating debt proceeding from contracts without augmenting the amount of this debt by said arrangement.

3. To celebrate contracts, ceding the right of way by the Istmus of Tehuantepec, with the necessary condition that all questions that may arise for their fulfillment shall be resolved by private arbitration, or by the tribunals of the country, without in any case being able to sell or hypothecate in all or in part the national territory to any foreign Government.

If to carry out these contracts there should be any new treaty made, the same shall be submitted to the approbation of Congress.

4. To concede with the same restrictions the right of way by the railroad which is to be made between the port of Vera Cruz and any other on the Pacific Ocean.

5. To augment the forces of the nation to 15,000 men.

6. To dispose as many as 20,000 men for the national guard of the States and Federal District, observing to employ them in the least grave manner, according to exigencies of the public service, and fixing for each State the proper number.

7. To situate in the communities the forces that may be considered necessary to attend to the defence of the independence and the preservation of public peace.

8. The President shall be able when he may deem it necessary, to separate himself from the place of residence of the Supreme powers.

ART. 2. The neglect of quick and efficacious obedience on that part of whatsoever authorities to the orders that the Government may dictate within the time of the passage of these authorizations shall be grave cause of responsibility that shall be irremissibly exacted in preference to all.

ART. 3. Any orders of weight that should be issued by virtue of these authorizations shall be granted by the Council of Ministers.

ART. 4. From the day of the publication of this law, the Government shall open a new account in all the branches for the receipt and expenditure of the funds of the Federation. (Signed)

MATA, RUIZ, GUZMAN, FLORES, CENDEJAS.

HALL OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNION, MEXICO, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE REVOLT AT CUERNAVACA.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Oct. 31.

A Mexican gentleman, of Cuernavaca, under date of the 26th inst., furnishes us with more lengthened details of the proceedings of the *pronunciamento* of that place. It appears that for several days previous to the 22d—the day on which the garrison pronounced—the troops had been, for some cause, without full rations, and were forced to gather their food from the products of nature. Leaving their barracks they sought fruits on the mountains. Whilst luxuriating upon the delicious *guayabas* they were tempted by the emissaries of disorder, who offered them money in hand and larger pay than they were receiving from the Government if they would pronounce. These temptations were listened to and money actually received. No relief coming to their wants from the Government the soldiers bent to the wishes of their seducers, and pronounced on the 22d.

Col. JOSE MARIA MORENO led the *pronunciamento* and the town was soon in the hands of the the revolutionists. COBOS, the omnipresent and daring hero of so many skirmishes of late, made his appearance in the town as the standard of revolt was firmly planted. The usual course of proceeding was adopted. A proclamation or plan was at once promulgated. Our correspondent has sent us this choice document, which we give below to gratify the curiosity of our readers.

Forced loans were at once made, and these to no small amount. When merchants had no money the *pronunciados* were accommodating enough to take goods, which they sold per force, to those having money. In cases of noncompliance with this system of monied and mercantile operations the parties disagreeing were sent to prison. Our correspondent believes that in another week ten dollars in money will not be in the hands of any single private citizen of Cuernavaca, so general were the levies upon all classes of persons supposed to be possessed of any means.

Colonel MORENO had issued the following proclamation:

Colonel José Maria Moreno, Chief of the Brigade of his name, to his Subordinates:

SOLDIERS: The situation of the country is melancholy in the extreme. An immoral and disorganized faction has taken possession of power since the plan of Ayutla became triumphant, which, covetous of riches and authority, whilst bereft of virtues and patriotism, to rule the destinies of this great nation, has not left one stone upon another of the social edifice; and abruptly attacking the most sacred institutions and destroying those most necessary to preserve independence and the glory of our country harmless, has left us but a parcel of ruins and rubbish instead of the magnificent future which was announced to us with so much pomp.

You have disowned to-day this faction which has wished to give itself the title of Government; you have placed yourselves under my orders and I am confident of triumph, because I have confidence in the good name of the nation and in the protection of Heaven whilst proclaiming the most just of causes which we defend in our plan; that of society, for we ask organization; that of the sovereignty of the people, for we appeal to it free and spontaneously; that of the army, because we will promote its reform and perfect organization; that of the clergy, which finds itself to-day outraged and reviled: finally, we will defend the church, whose estates, which are those of the poor, have been dilapidated by that horde which occupies as a conqueror and to our shame, the capital of the Republic. Our cause only threatens those assassins, those bandits, those usurpers of power, that disorganized faction which lying with the sacred name of Liberty, oppress the people and mocks its rights.

Have confidence in me, soldiers, and I protest to you that I only take up arms to-day without any other object than that of restoring the empire of order and of law.

Law, order, and guarantees; no excesses, no abuses of power, and firmness in sustaining the principles proclaimed, such is the programme which I swear before you and all my fellow-citizens to carry out, giving an account of my conduct to the nation at the end of my mission. JOSE M. MORENO.

CUERNAVACA, Oct. 22, 1857."

SURRENDER OF CUERNAVACA TO THE GOVERNMENT.

On the 26th the revolutionists were not expecting an early attack from the Government forces. They were looking for the arrival of recruits from the disaffected in other places, before their position would be endangered. The march of troops from different quarters upon them was then quite unexpected.

On the morning of the 27th Gen. PLUTARCHO GONZALES, having received prompt orders from the Government, marched with his brigade on and entered Cuernavaca without receiving the slightest opposition from the vaunting revolutionists. They fled in consternation in every possible direction.

Col. BUENROSTRO, with his troops from this capital, arrived about the same time with GONZALES.

The *pronunciados* numbered about 500 men, and with all the advantages of their strong position had not the pluck to hold out. This clearly shows that their object was simply plunder.

COBOS and MORENO are therefore again at large on the country—at least they were not captured at last reports.

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN TURN COMPLETELY ROUTED.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Nov. 5.

The latest express from the South brings the startling intelligence that the Government forces, which so recently entered Cuernavaca in triumph, have been completely routed near that place, and the revolutionists left in complete possession.

It appears that after taking Cuernavaca, the Government troops were induced to pursue the reactionists towards the south. COBOS and MORENO kept up the show of a hurried flight until they arrived at the Pass, which is about two leagues this side of Iguala. Here they were joined by VICARIO, and the whole united forces of the revolutionists were at once secreted so as to deceive their enemies. The Government troops got well into the Pass—which is represented to us as very difficult, and in every way disqualified for military movements—when the reactionists charged upon them with all their force from the more favorable localities around.

The scene that ensued must have been terrific. The troops of the Government were hemmed in, and no alternative was left them but to fly as best they could, under a shower of musket balls. Gen. GONZALES was the object of the revenge of the revolutionists, and he was soon left dead by his flying troops.

Gen. JOSE MORENO was the leader of the revolt, but it will be seen he received efficient aid from the bandits and robbers. What will be the end of the matter no one can tell.

THE REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS SENDING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR WAR VESSELS—DREADFUL EXCESSES—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Laguna (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the Mexican Extraordinary.

The steamer *Union*, which has resumed her trips from Havana through the ports in the Gulf to Vera Cruz, affords me the opportunity of communicating to you the most important events which are taking place in Yucatan.

The position of the State of Yucatan is the most violent. Campeachy pronounced and is holding out against the Constitutional Governor, D. PANTALEON BARRERA, who is signalizing his name, as he says, with great energy, the Indians, who are menacing the interior cities, and availing themselves of the confusion to surprise them and deliver all to fire and sword.

You will perceive the chaos we are in, and that it is very probable that the Indian empire in the country is not far off from producing the destruction of the white population. Notwithstanding this grave condition of things, neither party gives up to front the common enemy, but tears each other to pieces with equal fury, all participating in the horrors of civil war.

The troops of the Governor, D PANTALEON BARRERA, under the command of Cols. CEPEDA and BAGNEIRO, have attacked the suburbs of Campeachy, marking their way with bloody deeds. On the entrance of the troops to one of these suburbs, a murdering fire of artillery with grape shot swept the streets, penetrating the buildings, and killing innumerable innocent persons who were on the scene of action and unable to make a retreat into the city. Men, women and children, without regard to age or sex, were sacrificed, either from the cannon or the brutality of the soldiery, who, we are told, were allowed to perpetrate the most abominable deeds. This, indeed, has been a most disgracing affair, and one which well merits an exemplary punishment of the chief, who conducted the attack, for his want of humanity and public and military discipline. The city, however, holds firm, and the revolutionary chief, LIC. D. PABLO GARCIA, is determined, as he shows by his proclamations, to perish to a man, before relinquishing the pretensions to and giving up the city of Campeachy.

A most fatal policy, and which may bring serious consequence to the character of the revolution and the country, has been adopted by the *pronunciados*. They have liberated eighty or one hundred of the most hardened criminals confined in this place and destined to the draining of the swamps, and who have been sent to Campeachy, and there armed to defend the city, in common with its better inhabitants! Every one here is indignant at this step, and surely no one ever thought that such a resort should be taken hold of by men who profess to promulgate the principles of order and social rights. The effects of this foul measure has already begun to be felt at Campeachy, for the liberated robbers and assassins, not forgetful of their old tricks, during the night time, and eluding the vigilance of the officers, take it quite easy, and care for themselves by stealing, and sometimes, to accomplish more effectually their purpose, making use of the weapons placed in their hands. These criminals have been formed into a company, which is called, to crown effrontery, "the company of *desalmados*."

I know from a very good source that the Campeachanos have sent to a port in the United States money to purchase two or three vessels of war. This is going far, and is not certainly the prelude to a prompt pacification.

I had forgotten to tell you that the suburbs occupied by the troops of Governor BARRERA are those of St. Lucia and San Francisco.

Now to the most delicate point. What is Government doing? What does it think of the Yucatan affair? Is it going to be a mute spectator of the self-destruction of one of its members?

It is surely a pity to see this part of the country fast decaying. The General Government is not persuaded of the political importance of this Island. It does not know that by occupying this place with a sufficient force, say 200 men, or simply issuing a decree erecting it into a territory with its ancient limits and the department of Campoton, the revolution would be at one blow quelled without the expense of a single dollar or the loss of one man.

The position of Carmen is such that it naturally separates itself and does not permit under present circumstances any hostile proceedings from the State, and its resources emanating from the said position and its counting-house, which now is a great support of the revolution, if withdrawn from the rest of the State, would extinguish all hopes, not only of continuing the present revolution, but of starting others in future.

OUTBREAKS, PRONUNCIAMENTOS AND ROBBERIES.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the City of Mexico on the 5th inst., says:

"On the evening of the 3d inst., Col. S. W. INGE, Major J. CAPERTON, EDWIN BALL and L. Q. WASHINGTON, of California, arrived in this city, *en route* for New-Orleans, *vid* Manzanillo, where they landed from the *Golden Age* on the 16th of October. Near Guadalajara they were attacked by robbers, two of whom they shot, causing the others to retire. They then proceeded without molestation until they reached Queretaro. On the morning of the 2d inst., as they were about to leave that city, a *Pronunciamento* broke out, headed by MEJIA, and a desperate fire continued for eleven hours. Finally the Government troops were overpowered, and the city taken by the revolutionists. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the party made their escape in the diligence, and arrived safely in this city. They will leave for New-Orleans in the steamer of the 21st."

A correspondent from Zacatecas writes under date of Oct. 11:

"Four days ago a train of wagons going to Durango was attacked at Matapulgas, a famous robbing place fifteen leagues from here, by a large band of robbers. This time, however, the rascals were balked of their game, instead of catching a prize they caught a 'tartar,' for after some five hours' fighting they had to decamp with the loss of three of their number killed.

The diligence *en route* for Aguascalientes was rifled the day before yesterday, a hundred yards on the other side of the Garita. In addition to the luggage which was totally carried off, the passengers lost some thousand dollars in money which they foolishly had with them."

A correspondent from Puebla writes under date of Oct. 28:

"The city was put in great alarm this morning by rumors of the escort of the Conducta having pronounced. The garrison was called by bugle into quarters, and the streets became thronged with people; amongst the crowd were many priests, who appeared in great spirits, as if on the eve of a grand festivity.

The report currently believed to be the true one is, that General PORTILLA, at San Martin, observed some symptoms of disaffection amongst the infantry forming part of his escort, which made him telegraph to our State Governor, inviting him to take precautions lest his troops might pronounce on their arrival in the city. With this hint most active measures were taken to prevent any outbreak."

A correspondent from Pachuca writes under date of Oct. 21:

"The condition of the road from this place to Mexico is most unsafe to travelers at the present time. The diligence which left Mexico yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, was attacked and robbed by a band of seven or eight, not far from the Villa de Guadalupe.

On the robbers stopping the coach they ordered the lamps, which were burning, to be extinguished, and presented a cocked pistol at the window, obliging the passengers to alight and lie with their faces to the ground while they plundered the diligence, and then returned to the passengers to examine their pockets, taking all the cash they found.

A Frenchman who was among the passengers, on receiving the alarm hid his watch under the seat, but was surprised on returning at not finding it there.

The passengers were four gentlemen and five ladies.

In case the passengers were well armed and attempted resistance, and had wounded any of the robbers, it would, according to a decision lately made in a Court of this place, bring on them the force of the law for taking the law in their own hands.

The ravages of the Indians in all parts of the Republic are reported as greater than ever, and from a more thorough examination of our mail, we can see no improvement in the general social condition of the country. Depredations of bandits and robbers are reported on every side.

Rumors of another Santa Ana expedition on the coast were again in circulation, but nothing seems to have been known. It was believed, also, by many that the old chieftain, who gives our neighbors much imaginary trouble at least, was at the bottom of the revolution in Yucatan."

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Important Letter from Governor Wise of Virginia.

Senator Hunter—The South and the Democracy.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 16, 1757.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: You have seen proper to interrogate me, through the *Enquirer*, as to the position I occupy touching the election of a Senator of the United States; and, believing that they are in good faith, fair and not unfriendly, I promptly reply to your questions as publicly as they are put.

For more than twelve months rumors have been circulated that it was my desire and design to oust Mr. HUNTER, if I could, from his seat in the Senate of the United States; and my name in that connection has been bandied about in conversation and by the press, with a license which assumed the air of authority. By whom, with what motive, to what end, these rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement and prevent division in the Democratic Party of Virginia; and to that end I aver, that these rumors are unauthorized by anything said or done by me, that they are without foundation, and I defy the production of the proof or evidence that I have ever expressed or manifested the imputed *desire or design*.

After my arduous struggle in 1855 for the salvation of the Democratic Party, I fondly hoped to have the sympathy and support of all its sections in Virginia, and to be able to act with all in equal confidence, and to serve all in the office I now fill. I regret to say that in this I was disappointed. A short time only elapsed, after entering upon my duties, before a jealousy and a distrust were seen where I most expected confidence and friendly aid and counsel. I did my best, by turning away from this, to avert both its cause and its effect. But, inopportunely for harmony, the contest for the nomination for the Presidency came on early in 1856, and my preference for Mr BUCHANAN, entertained for many years, was again made known. I adhered to his nomination, for reasons which now must be too obvious to every candid and conservative patriot and Democrat to need either argument or excuse. No other nominee of the party could, probably, have been elected. There was not one of his competitors for whom I would not cheerfully have voted. I had, in fact, aided, among other friends of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1852, in nominating Mr. PIERCE, and in 1855 had intimated my approval of other candidates. But having, for his eminent abilities and services, preferred Mr. BUCHANAN in 1844, 1848 and 1852, and deeming him the only available candidate in 1856, I coöperated zealously with his friends in securing for his nomination the vote of Virginia. But no effort was made, no resort had to any means, to secure this, which could justly be complained of by his rivals and their friends. He had, without effort, comparatively, two-thirds of the delegation of Virginia at Cincinnati, and that majority did not fully represent the constituencies which preferred him. And notwithstanding the attempts of those opposed to his nomination, to destroy the prestige of Virginia by attempting to split her delegation in the Convention, and, in fact, to nullify a majority by a minority, by dividing her districts as well as the State, and to count the Old Dominion nought in the nomination, her delegation stood firm as it had done at Baltimore in 1852, when thirty-four successive ballots were cast for JAMES BUCHANAN, and the vote of Virginia decided the Convention in his favor. The election proved how preëminently popular he was in this "good old Commonwealth." Thirty thousand majority proclaimed him the choice of Virginia, by far more than two-thirds, if not four-fifths of the Democratic voters. A majority of the *politicians in place* preferred others, but the people preferred him by an overwhelming, almost unanimous voice.

The election was marked by extraordinary manifestations. The contest was: *Whether sectionalism, caused by the foreign influence of Old England and Canada, operating in the form of Black Republicanism upon New-York and the New-England States, and upon the lake borders of other States, should invade us further South; or our own nationalism of Democracy should drive it further North.*

Pennsylvania decided that issue; but for a time it was extremely doubtful; and, in the midst of that doubt there was heard a low muttering in the South *of a subdued, but sullen discontent among some few of those who voted even for Mr. Buchanan's election.* The feeling, *grumbled* rather than openly expressed by them, was of a hope that the Black flag might be raised over us, to rouse the Southern people to a revolution which would throw off the bonds of the Union. It is well known and proudly admitted that, had that flag been hoisted over the Capitol of the United States, under the open proclamations of the election, I, for one, would have waited for no other "overt act" of aggression or oppression; but I was, therefore, the more anxious to secure a Democratic triumph, to prevent revolution and to preserve the Union. This separates me from the extremists South.

I doubt whether they would all have followed me to the lengths I would have gone, had cause for revolution been given; but, whilst I was for warding off extreme issues by electing a conservative Democrat who could unite all patriots and save the Union, they, a small and very exclusive clique, were for driving us upon revolution—reluctantly supported the Democratic nominees, and at heart were disappointed at the Democratic triumph which saved us from all "last extremities." The horse and the rider of Black Republicanism were overthrown, but in the general rejoicing there was no shout from the hearts of the *Exclusive* Extremists. They, however honest, were sad, and their countenances were dark and dismal in the midst of general congratulations and smiles that the National Democracy had saved our country once more from extreme peril.

Soon after the election of President, and during all of last Winter and Spring, that which was at first a whisper became more and more audible, until it broke out into a loud and openly uttering voice.—"that there was a plot to supplant Mr. HUNTER in the Senate by Governor WISE and his friends." Knowing that there was no foundation for this in aught I had said or done, or authorized to be said or done, and the hypothesis presenting itself that there might be enemies of both Mr. HUNTER and myself who were trying to sow tares between us for their own selfish and sinister ends, I still averted my mind from other definite conclusions respecting the authors and the motives of those reports, and continued to remain silent. But the time came for the organization of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. It was arranged by himself, to his own liking, on his own responsibility, to suit his own confidential relations in office, and was composed of a majority of Southern men, of all sections of Southern Democracy, preferring no clique, and of a caste designed to harmonize all elements in the party, North and South, East and West. It was organized on the National platform of the Cincinnati Convention. As the head and representative of the party, he generalized as well as he could the *personnel* and material of *the great Democracy of the United States.* This was what *a President of the United States* should have endeavored to do. It might not please all, individually or sectionally, but it was *for all*, and *not for a part.* And the great mass of the party was well content and generally acquiesced in the organization. But the President had hardly been inaugurated, had but just taken his seat, had said nothing and done nothing, besides his inaugural address and selection of his Cabinet, defining or indicating a policy—had not been in office sixty days—not thirty—when a *Porcupine Opposition* raised a quill at *every point of policy and at every man of personnel in the Administration, and the attempt was made to damn the whole Democratic Party of the North, and every Southern man who trusted them, with doubt or distrust or outspoken denunciation.* An affiliated press was found organized from Richmond to New-Orleans, which opened its batteries of sweeping, rancorous and vindictive opposition, denouncing certain members of the Cabinet, and especially certain Southern members, misgiving as to the foreign, and exciting suspicion as to the home policy—warning against imaginary evils—doubting the good faith of some friends—disparaging others—not sparing the President himself—and *especially denouncing a National Democracy.* And all this was begun and published too *before Gov. Walker was sent to Kansas. We were to be betrayed before we were betrayed! The Northern Democracy were not to be relied on! The President himself was of that Democracy!!*

Now, gentlemen, prior to the campaign of 1856, there were but two lines of sectional division in the United States—the Mason and Dixon, and the Missouri Compromise lines. They were geographical, partly in their character, and were well defined and understood. Many evils growing out of them had been in the past, and could be in the future, guarded against. But, in 1856, another and more ominous line was disclosed, obliterating all others. It was not defined upon the earth, but revealing itself by what sailors call a "Sun-Dog" in the East; it awed superstition like an angry comet portending evil, and shot a dull, black and white gloom looming through the mists of the Arctic iceberg—striking from over Old England, by the Newfoundland banks, cutting off all New-England and New-York, and passing midway through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and, indefinitely, westward. *All north* of that line was *Black Republican*, and all south of it was what was called Egypt.

What did this mean? What portend? Why, it was a sign in the very heavens of the wisdom of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address—*to beware of Foreign Influence and Sectional Strife.* The constant commercial and social intercourse of New-England and New-York with Old England, and the immediate neighborhood of the Lake border with Canada, had let in the wolf of English feeling and prejudice and social habit and fanaticism and influence into our fold against the institutions of the whole United States, as established by our Constitutions of Government. It is the most insidious foe which has ever invaded our country. It is English influence, operating socially, undermining our institutions, and threatening our peace and safety, bound up in the cords of our National Union. In this sense it is *this* nation—this *whole* nation—*our* nation against its old enemy—English influence. And who met that influence and backed it from off our nation's soil, past the Mason and Dixon and past the Missouri line, as far North as the "Sun Dog" line, which divided *Black Republicans from Egypt?* It was Democracy—Northern Democracy—National Democracy! The same true sort of patriotic Americanism—of Brother Jonathanism—which fought at Erie and Plattsburg and Lundy's Lane, and drove John Bull back into Canada! That is the sort of Nationality I love and cherish, as I love and honor my country—my whole country. With true devotion, in the midst of non-slaveholding passions and prejudices—with no ties or associations of their own with Slavery, except National—with Fanaticism thundering Church anathemas and excommunications over their heads—they, the Northern Democracy, whether in majorities or proscribed minorities, with strong nerves, with steady and unwavering faith, taxed themselves with heavy contributions, and raised the National Flag of protection over our Constitution of Government, over our property of every sort, over good faith among men, over State rights and State equality, over popular self-government, over the States separately and united, over the United States, and battled for us and for all, and drove back the insidious and foreign foe to the Sun Dog line, where it yet glooms in defeat. Nothing is so fatally sure to kindle the pale and sickly beam of that "blue-light" line of sectionalism into a lurid flame of fire, to devour our country, as for Southern Democracy to doubt, distrust, or denounce Northern Democracy, after such noble sacrifices as those they made in the campaign of 1856. The Southern Democracy never has done this, and never will, until *Nationality, in the sense of American patriotism and devotion to the Union of the American States*, ceases to burn in American bosoms everywhere North and South.

Nationality in opposition to Democracy or State rights, I oppose. I oppose all that sort of *Federal nationality* which would *consolidate us into one centralized despotism.* I loathe that sort of Nationality which proposes and adopts *Compromises* of any sort, *of the Constitution or for the Constitution.* But the *Nationality of Democracy*, which supports and defends the Constitution and its strict construction, which maintains State rights and State equality, and keeps the faith of compacts, which guards the Union and the country against foreign and domestic foes, I honor and cherish and glory in! And this is the National Democracy which this opposition, openly developed as early as April last in the South, assails. If this be stricken down, what have we to rely on or to ally with in the North? And, yet, it was to strike at this—it was to follow up, not to begin the blows, that the moment a Governor was sent to Kansas and he moved in his office, *his speeches* were seized on as a pretext to assail the Northern Democracy and the Administration and its friends. Destroy confidence in these, and then the riot of ruin would begin. It was then that conservative Democrats began to ask: *Is this opposition or not—if this be what is called the backing of friends, what is the opposition of foes? Is this opposition dangerous or not? Whose is it? Who are responsible for it? Who backs it? Whence does it come?—to what tend?* It was no time to stop and dally with the minor matter of Mr. WALKER'S stump speeches—delivered with what motive, to what end—*pro* or *con.* Slavery—with good or bad design—no one could fairly decide, without knowing all the surrounding circumstances and difficulties in which he was involved. He had been a Mississippi Senator, He had been honored and trusted by the South. He had done more for the annexation of Texas than any Southern Senator. He had been Secretary of the Treasury under a Southern President, and had done more for Free Trade than any other man before or since his time in the Cabinet. Surely, the President could trust him not to betray the South which had thus honored and trusted him, and not to betray the North which had borne him. And he is an able and sagacious man, too, whose talents might be trusted to form the best judgment on the spot as to the best and most politic movements. But whether he acted wisely or foolishly, sagaciously, or had blundered, or his intentions were good or bad, *his* acts and motives were nothing, *compared with the weightier matters of the country involved in this sudden and insidious opposition*, which gave no time for developments, or for dispassionate examination and proof, or even for just condemnation of him, if he had done wrong—but began a hot and heavy war upon him as a corrupt "*satrap*," a felon traitor. This could not but reflect upon the Administration and the party which appointed and retained him in place. It was not ingenuous to pretend to discriminate between the "President and the Governor of the Territory." "Like man, like master." If he was this criminal, Mr. BUCHANAN was bound to know it, and if he knew it, he was no better but rather worse than Governor WALKER. This reasoning this opposition knew would seize on the public mind, and would, if uncontradicted, impair confidence in the Administration. It was making an adverse impression rapidly, when the *Enquirer* interposed with its trenchant pen, as of old, and arrested the rush of the charge on the National Democracy and its representative in power. It took up the inquiry: "Is not this rank hostility? Is not this a prepared and premature opposition before the Administration has begun its course—before it has met its first Congress, or sent its first message? What does it mean? Whose is it? Who backs it?" I thank the *Enquirer* for that blow. The shade of the Old Napoleon of the Press smiled in his parental hovering over the *Enquirer*, when that sturdy blow fell in its stroke for his darling Democracy. In my inmost heart I feel right well when that brave blow was struck. It was brave and bold to strike it, for the Public Printing, as well as the Senatorship, was at stake, it seems. The activity in the elections last Spring looked not only to the incumbency of Mr. HUNTER, but to the incumbency of the *Enquirer* too; and, doubtless, to all the great interests involved. The *Enquirer*, assuredly, has saved the Democracy of Virginia from being involved in this Porcupine opposition.

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decide that question in their own way and time without my presuming to interfere.

Having so fully responded as my severe labors will allow just at this time, I hope to be allowed to work on, undisturbed in future by any controversy respecting a seat in the Senate of the United States involving the name of

Yours, truly, HENRY A. WISE.

The New-York Democracy upon the Admission of Kansas.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

When the facts are fully ascertained, we shall have no difficulty for ourselves, and we do not believe the public generally, either South or North, will have any difficulty in forming an opinion what ought to be the action of Congress in respect to the admission of Kansas. We concede, to the utmost extent, the doctrine that a Territory applying for admission as a State, is not to be questioned as to the provisions of its Constitution, provided it complies with the demands of the Constitution of the United States and establishes a "Republican form of Government." It is no reason for rejecting an application because the Constitution of the new State prohibits or establishes Slavery. That is entirely a domestic matter, to be disposed of by the people of the State applying for admission.

The only question for Congress is, had the application for admission and the Constitution accompanying it, the approbation of the people of the Territory in whose name the application is made? On this point Congress should have affirmative evidence. *It should be satisfied that the people approve what is demanded in their name.* If not satisfied, it is the duty of Congress to send back the application to the people of the Territory for their approval or disapproval.

Applying these principles to Kansas, Congress should be satisfied that her people desire admission with the Constitution presented. If not satisfied on that point the matter should be sent back for further evidence from the people.

Should a Constitution be presented from Kansas sanctioning Slavery, without having been submitted to and approved by the people, we do not see how it will be possible for Congress to be satisfied that it represents the will of the people. All the external evidence will favor the conclusion that it does not. The recent election affords strong proof that the public sentiment of the Territory is against Slavery. We think, under such circumstances, if they arise, it will be the imperative duty of Congress—*not to reject the application because the Constitution favors Slavery*—but simply to *send it back to the people of Kansas to ascertain whether it in truth has their sanction.*

The issue in Congress should not be on *admission*, but on *submission*. Congress should not allow itself to be placed in this false position where its action can be misrepresented as a decision not to admit a State with a Slave Constitution. *It should decide the question on the preliminary point, that there is not satisfactory evidence that the proposed Constitution has the sanction of the people of the proposed State.*

Southern men cannot complain of such action. They will not complain of it. The South, on such an issue, will sustain the Administration and the action of Congress. They do sustain the principle now. The leading Democratic papers in Virginia are outspoken and emphatic in favor of submission of the Kansas Constitution to the people.

We concede the principle which the *South* demands—that a State is to enter the Union with or without Slavery, as its organic law may provide. We only ask to have it fairly administered. We wish no cheating. *We simply wish to know that the Constitution presented by the Territory applying, has the sanction of the people.* The South cannot—it will not—oppose so reasonable a demand. The President stands on this simple ground, and it is so obviously just, that he will be sustained by the people of the whole country, and by none more cordially than by those of the Slave States. The latter are a chivalrous, high-minded, honorable people, and will scorn to secure the admission of Kansas, or any other State, with a Slavery Constitution, by fraud. We should be quite willing to submit this question to the verdict of the people of the Southern States, and should feel entire confidence that they would sustain President BUCHANAN'S Administration in the position which it occupies on this subject.

Sensible Views from the South Concerning Kansas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

There is great excitement in the Territory against Governor WALKER, and a large meeting was held at Lecompton on the 20th ult., to protest against his action in the Oxford case, to which excitement new fuel will be given by the rejection of the McGee returns, more especially that it takes away twelve hundred more of the Democratic or Pro-Slavery votes.

This controversy has thus narrowed itself to a question of the personal conduct of Governor WALKER. We do not undertake to stand by any of these papers that it is attempted to be denied that gross frauds were perpetrated in these returns, only that they have not been rejected by the proper tribunal. We do not suppose that any class of men would stand up and defend such scandalous abuses of the elective franchise, or put themselves publicly in the attitude of grasping at a fleeting political advantage, acquired by such means. It is a question of law, upon a state of facts, with which we are not acquainted, whether Governor WALKER exceeded his powers, or not, in throwing out these returns. We have spoken too strongly of the palpable errors with which he commenced his administration, to be thought partizan, when we express the hope that he may be found not to have transcended his legitimate powers, and to be capable of showing that he has acted lawfully and impartially.

But there are inquiries which are in their results not by personal, affecting the conduct of high executive officers in Kansas and at Washington, and they will undoubtedly be used as the basis of political or rather party action in Congress. They do not touch the substance of the fact that affairs in Kansas have so developed themselves that the struggle to make it a Slave State is no longer any use. The best view that can be taken of all the recent elections is that *the Free-State Party are decidedly in the ascendency, and that Southern interests there and elsewhere cannot be advanced by continuing to urge a lost cause against a party strictly, or even against the doubt of the will of the majority, soon and inevitably, into an absolute control over the question.* A final trial may yet be attempted in the formation of a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and the submission of the same to the vote of the constituency. If this effort be made we hope the advocates of the Southern cause will not burden themselves and us with the odium of undertaking to defend or consenting to profit by any proved fraud, but will separate themselves from all complicity with the agencies by which they were effected. If Kansas be indeed lost to the South, let us at least preserve dignity and honor to the end; and even when calling to account with what severity we may the men and the parties who have brought about this result, let our enemies be constrained to acknowledge that our hands are clean.

From Sierra Leone—The Reopening of the Slave-Trade.

From the Boston Traveller, 17th.

Captain TUFTS has furnished copies of the Sierra Leone *News Era* of Sept. 21, in which we find some interesting statements of the sad effects of the attempt of the French Emperor to export negroes from the Coast of Africa to his West India Colonies, under the name of free laborers, for the term of ten years.

The *New Era* says the great stimulus given to the Slave-Trade by this transaction is producing great evil in the Yoruba and other countries where its influence is felt, and is uprooting all the good done in three years of peace.

Already the Abbeokutas, who last year brought 1,500 tons of palm oil from Logos to sell, have this year only brought 500 tons, and the unwilling people have been forced to follow their chiefs to war in order to feed the demand for slaves at Whydah.

The unwillingness of the bulk of the inhabitants of that interesting town to abandon their legitimate commerce and their cotton plantations, may be gathered from a proclamation of the war chiefs of the Alberkaton, in which they declare that in order to procure a large army for the Abbeokutas war, soon to be undertaken, trade must be stopped now, and that during the war nothing must be sold and nothing bought. No canoes, except those of missionaries, who do not trade, will be allowed to appear upon the river. Death upon the spot is the penalty of disobedience. This, continues the *New Era*, is the result of a revival of the Slave Trade. The people of Ibadan, a town of large population, are now preparing to attack the people of Jaboo, who furnished during the last oil season large quantities of oil.

The treaty with France for the suppression of the Slave Trade expired in 1855, and even if in force, would not cover this government speculation. As to the promise to bring back the negroes at the end of ten years, it has no force, for if landed at any other place than Logos they would, most probably, be again plundered and enslaved, as in the instance of forty-six re-emancipated negoes from Bahia, who were landed by a Portuguese captain, several years ago, at Whydah, where they were seized by the king, plundered, and the adults killed.

An unpopular law, placing a gag upon the Press, had lately passed the Legislature of Sierra Leone, but it would not probably have a lengthy existence.

NAVAL.—The following is the list of officers attached to the United States Ship *Vincennes*, destined for a cruise on the West Coast of Africa:

Benjamin J. Tottin, Esq., Commander; Edward L. Winder, First-Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Wm. A. Nicholson, Second-Lieutenant; Wm. C. West, Third-Lieutenant; David L. Braine, Fourth-Lieutenant; Wm. C. Fitzhugh, Fifth-Lieutenant; J. Thornley, Surgeon; F. Van Bibber, Assistant-Surgeon; J. B. Danforth, Jr., Purser; T. O. Selfridge, Master; T. B. Turner, Second-Lieutenant Marines; Joseph Lewis, Boatswain; John A. Lovett, Gunner; E. M. Blanchett, Carpenter; J. King, Sail-maker; W. F. Hunter, Commander's Clerk; M. L. Tabb, Purser's Clerk; Wm. M. Wheeler, Master's Mate; David Marston, Master's Mate.

The *Vincennes* has a crew of 158 souls, and will probably be absent for two years.

The Providence *Transcript* states that Mr. Charles Atwood, of that city, reduced the rent of one of his tenants, a mechanic who was out of work, from $150 to $100, and when the tenant, finding that he could not meet even the reduced rate, proposed to move into a cheaper tenement, Mr. A. told him to remain where he was and pay what he could. He also visited his other tenants and reduced their rent.

THE MORMON WAR.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PROCLAMATION.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Utah—The Mormon Forces Called Out.

Col. ALEXANDER was within 30 miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, when he received the following letter from BRIGHAM YOUNG, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion:"

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29, 1857.

To the Officer Commanding the Forces now Invading Utah Territory:

SIR: By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his succe or shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof, &c., &c.

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until Spring in the vicinity of your present encampment—Black Fork on Green River—you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with LEWIS ROBINSON, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the Spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making proper application therefor.

Gen. D. H. WELLS will forward this, and receive any communication you have to make.

Very respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

BRIGHAM'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

CITIZENS OF UTAH: We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the Government, from constables and justices, to judges, governors and presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the Government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that sheiter in the barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The Government has not condescended to cause an investigating Committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter writers, ashamed to father the base, slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's sake

The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

Therefore I, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid,

First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory under any pretence whatever.

Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into, or through, or from this Territory, *without a permit from the proper officer.*

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

COL. ALEXANDER'S REPLY,
HEAD QUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,
CAMP WINFIELD, ON HAM'S FORK,
Oct. 2, 1857.

Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Territory:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Sept. 29, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the General commanding as soon as he arrives here.

In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and their further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority.

Very respectfully,
E. B. ALEXANDER.

Among the documents is a letter from Col. JOHNSTON, dated from the camp on the Three Wings of the Sweet Water, addressed to Adjutant-General McDOWELL, New-York, in which he confirms the burning of the contractor's trains by the Mormons. He says the Governor's escort is four days' march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Col. ALEXANDER should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear River, excepting from the fear that the Mormons have burned the grass on the shorter route. He adds: "If I could communicate with Col. ALEXANDER I would direct him to take up a good position for the Winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so it is doubtful if I shall be able to communicate with Col. A."

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN MARCY.

The Hartford *Times* of Tuesday, says: We learn that Captain MARCY'S wife, in this city, has received a letter from her husband which is marked by a less hopeful tone than any which she has ever received from him. The loss of cattle and horses, in consequence of the failure of the grass and water, had been very serious; and the prospect ahead was far from encouraging. The Momons in Utah, like a big nest of hornets, are active and waiting for a chance to light on the army at the first opportunity. Whether they will be able to cut them off remains to be seen. Although the loss of the contractor's train from the attack of the Mormons is a heavy loss, it in no form prejudices the military expedition, which the War Department considers safe from any attack, as it can maintain itself against all enemies, and will not suffer for subsistence.

Interesting from the Plains.

THE EXPLORATION OF MAGRAW'S WAGON-ROAD PARTY—THE UTAH EXPEDITION, ETC.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 16.

Mr. LANDER, who is connected as Chief Engineer with MAGRAW'S Wagon-Road Survey, passed through this city on his way to Washington on Saturday last. This gentleman, who is a well-known civil engineer and explorer, distinguished himself by a very daring trip across the Continent during the Summer of the Sioux war, with a party of four men, only one of whom arrived with him at the Missouri River. He is also mentioned as the author of several able reports to Congress on the subject of a Pacific Railroad.

This gentleman has performed, since the 15th day of June last, the unprecedented feat of riding 4,400 miles, much of the distance in unexplored mountain passes, and all in rough field service, without a tent, or ordinary baggage, in the short space of four and a half months, including eighteen camp days. He commenced with a party of thirteen men, four of whom returned with him to the starting point, at Independence, Mo. Many of the original party were disabled by illness, and some remain in the mountains, or are on their way to the settlements. Wm. H. WAGNER, JOHN S. INGLE, CALVIN J. CROCKER and ALEXANDER MITCHELL are the names of those who arrived with Mr. LANDER.

This severe labor was performed for the purpose of selecting the shortest practicable route for the new wagon road, prior to the arrival of the working train in charge of Superintendent MAGRAW. From scarcity of grass and other obstacles not foreseen by inexperienced parties, the main working train only arrived at the South Pass in season to go into winter quarters, where it now is.

The Mormons having burned all the grass on the Southern wintering grounds, the Wagon Road expedition has selected a camp on Wind river. It is surrounded by herds of buffalo and elk, with which, in event of failure of other means of subsistence, the train may be supplied.

B. F. FISHLIN, one of the assistant engineers of the advance party, who had distinguished himself in detached service, had been detailed by Mr. LANDER, at the request of Superintendent MAGRAW, to purchase flour and other provisions for the train. In performing this duty, he was surrounded, near Green River, by sixty well-armed mounted Mormons. He gave them evasive answers as to the nature of his business, and was at length allowed to depart. He rode at once to the command of Colonel ALEXANDER, many miles distant, and informed that gentleman of the advance of the mounted armed men, and of the rumors that five hundred had crossed Green River, going in the direction of unprotected Government trains, but, before any escort was sent, three trains, embracing seventy-six wagons, were reached, and completely destroyed by the party of sixty men first seen. From the destruction of these trains of provisions, the Eastern mountaineers were disposed to hold articles of provisions at a high price. Flour was $30 a hundred at Platte Brkige, one hundred and twenty-five miles beyond Fort Laramie, and rising; and a general belief prevailed in the country that hostilities were commenced. The military forces were in high spirits, and though travelling with every prospect of enduring great hardships, enthusiastic to a man, and prepared for the worst.

The explorations of the advance party of the Wagon Road Expedition had proved of great service to the command. The entire region between the Salt Lake and Snake River, the South Pass and Thousand Spring Valley, connecting the work of STANBURY and FREMONT, and hitherto unexplored, had been surveyed and mapped; sixteen mountain passes examined, all the tributaries of the upper Green River defined to their sources, the great Wahsatch chain found to consist of four distinct ranges. Numerous supplies of grass, wood and water had been discovered, and various wagon routes, two of which avoid the Grand Desert of the Sandy, and one seven days shorter travel in a distance of five hundred miles than any previously known. These may be mentioned as some of the results of the explorations. The military force had, therefore, abandoned the old line of approach, and were advancing upon the valley of the Lake by the open plains of the Western descent of the Bear and Malade Rivers.

Our informant, who was a former member of Mr. SANDERS' party, assures us that much important intelligence, to which he can have no access until it reaches the Interior Department, will shortly be laid before the country.

We forgot to state that Governor CUMMINGS and lady, with the Secretary of the Territory, were met about two days' march east of Fort Laramie with Colonel COOKE and the Utah mail train.

When Mr. L. informed Governor CUMMINGS of the commencement of Mormon disturbances by the destruction of Government trains, being the first to bring this intelligence, Governor C. quietly remarked: "Tell all my friends, Sir, that I started to obey instructions and to go into Salt Lake City, and *I am going.*"

BRIGHAM YOUNG had already disclaimed any participation or knowledge of the overt act of burning the supply trains, and the best judges of the Mormon character believe that the leaders of this singular society will continue to endeavor to blind the eyes of the General Government and put off the day of a stand-up fight to the last moment. On the other hand, old mountaineers are predicting the most disastrous consequences if the troops are not able to fight their way into the city. The grass burned, the forage well nigh eaten up, Winter setting in with several deep snows, much of the command far in the rear, and a great range of mountains shutting it out from the northern Wintering grounds, all seem to give weight to the supposition that the expedition will not be a successful one. Cache Valley, which is an open, well-grassed plain, in which are Mormon farms, and over which roam great herds of cattle and horses, the property of the Church, will soon, however, be within striking distance of the command.

News from New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Thursday, Oct 8, 1857.

On yesterday afternoon, Major W. W. DAVIS and Judge DAVENPORT, with their families, reached here from Santa Fé, twenty-two days out. This morning the mail arrived bringing us but little more intelligence. Business seems to be very dull, and the prospect for improvement not very flattering for some time to come. The crops are very good, and sales could be effected without difficulty, but money is scarce, and the disbursing agents of the Government have great difficulty of realizing anything from their drafts. For a few years past the merchants have been bringing their coin and bullion to the States, while the yield from the mines has not been sufficient to make up for the drain.

The Legislature will soon be convened, and the newly-appointed Governor will be there in time to deliver to them his Message. He will have some difficulty to make up his Message to embrace all the points of interest to the Territory, as he will arrive there an entire stranger. He goes out, also, without a Secretary, Major DAVIS having left before he reached Santa Fé. Much depends on the Secretary, for the pay of the members of both Houses comes through him. Should no one arrive in time, the Halls of Legislation will be unfurnished, and the members will be without their pay, so that the anomaly may be presented of the wheels of Government being compelled to stand still for want of that people can't work without money, and won't do it.

The party coming in encountered a snow storm this side of Fort Union, but not of a long duration. Grass and water on the plains abundant. The Cheyenne Indians are around BOOTH and ALLISON'S post, on Walnut Creek, very much alarmed about the intentions of the Government towards them, and are now very anxious to come to terms. This morning we received reliable intelligence, through Mr. DYER, at Fort Kearney, respecting the movements of the Mormons, which are rather startling and unexpected. Lest you should not have the intelligence previously, I send you a copy of Mr. DYER'S letter.

How Southern Politicians propose to regulate and control the Democratic Party.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Possibly we are extreme, because we have proposed and advocated a *Southern party organization within the Democratic party of the South*, for the protection of the interests and institutions of our endangered section. And what in this is extreme? It is a proposition to strengthen the Southern cause in the Democratic party, and *to make the Northern Democrats do their duty towards the South*—not by calling on Southern men to make concessions and compromise the peace and safety of the South for the sake of party success, but by claiming of their Northern constituencies the just rights of the South, under the peril of their destroying the Union by an unrighteous refusal. As now organized and existing, the Democratic party of the North, however well disposed, cannot be expected, under the pressure of public opinion, to take this ground; nor would they be believed if they did. *They must derive strength from the attitude of their Southern allies, and the South must give a Southern backbone to the party to protect herself.* That it is so, is proved by the repeal of the 21st Rule (which by the way, was adopted only because of a Southern organization)—by the everlasting agitations in Congress—the California swindle—the late Presidential election—and last, not least, the late Kansas perfidy. In opposing such an organization, we propose it as a measure of defence—as auxiliary and strengthening, not hostile to or inconsistent with the Democratic party. We are confident it would be the most efficient and only instrument to enforce the principles of the Democratic Party, and sustain the party itself, and the rights of the South guarantied by those principles and that party. What has ever been the position of the South in the party? What is it now? Whilst the strength of the party is in the South, whenever the sectional interests of the South come up in the politics of the Union, the Democratic Party of the North, under home pressure, abandons the South—goes with the North, and we are sacrificed. This is done because the South has no Southern policy—no Southern organization to support a Southern policy in the Democratic Party, and make powerful and irresistible there, and formidable to our enemies in the North. Divided, distracted and feeble, with no organization, no Southern standard; unconcentrated, undirected, with Southern principles hanging loose about a great many, the Democrats of the South tempt their Northern associates by their everlasting surrenders to abandon them in order to propitiate Northern feelings or interests. In default of any Southern test of fealty, they tempt Southern aspirants to pander to Northern views, and secure personal success by unrebuked weakness or treachery. Now, if there was a Southern Democratic organization, identical in principle with the Democratic Party of the Free States, the South would be united and have the power to enforce the policy of the Democratic Party in practice, for their benefit and protection. Does any one believe that, if such an organization had existed, WALKER would ever have been sent to Kansas; or, if sent, have dared to pursue the course he has pursued? The Administration and the Democratic Party at Washington would have known that, by such a course, instead of securing, they would but destroy the Democratic Party. Instead of surrendering Southern safety and interests as a time-serving peace-offering—instead of making a hollow truce, they would stand before the people of the North on the justice of Southern rights in Kansas, holding out the dangers to the Union of their higher-law doctrines and uncontemplated State interventions in that Territory. As it is, *they do not doubt that to sacrifice the interests of the South in Kansas, and thus appease the North, is the best way to secure future success. The South will submit. The party at the North will preserve and regain its power, by proving to the people that they have been and are favorable to its sectional prejudices and interests.* To enforce the Constitution of the United States—to compel the Democratic Party to carry out its own principles for the protection of the rights of the South, and, if it be possible, to perpetuate the Union—at any rate, to save the South—we have supposed that a Southern Democratic Party organization might be a powerful and useful auxiliary. What we want in the South is *union* in some effective working form. In this way alone can we fight our battles to advantage in the Union, or secure ourselves beyond doubt. In our judgment, such a policy would be wise, temperate and conservative. It is in no sense extreme.

Obituary.

Mr. Andrew White, one of the early proprietors of the Albany *Evening Journal*, died in Albany on Tuesday. Mr. White was a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Albany while yet a boy, and at the establishment of the *Evening Journal*, in 1830, became one of its proprietors. An obituary notice in that paper says of him: "During the first twelve years that Mr. White took upon himself the entire financial labors and responsibilities of the office, three of his associate proprietors retired (at different periods) with an aggregate of over $100,000 in profits. After fourteen years' service Mr. White himself retired with an equal amount as his own well-merited dividend."

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In one week to-day.	BEEVES. For the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	1726	1851	30	210	1720	3453
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	55	11	18	4640	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	161	59	120	4025	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	134	64	80	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1725	2381	180	461	10484	3453
Last week	2825	3970	171	471	11007	5640

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,846

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	813	.....	.....	.....	2790
Hudson River Boats	464	.....	.....	709	428
Harlem Railroad	421	86	246	1020	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	398	Horses	2
Sheep	1,612	Lambs	—
Hogs	1,159	Calves	111

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	166	Missouri	147
New-York	896	Pennsylvania	34
Illinois	532	Texas	—
Kentucky	85	Connecticut	14
Indiana	25	Michigan	55
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rate in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10¾c.@11c.	9¾c.@10c.
First quality	9¾c.@10¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	7¾c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	5¾c.@ 6c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	7c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	7¾c.@ 7¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8¾c.@10c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A shorter supply of beeves was not wholly unlooked for when it was known that the heavy rains of the 9th and 10th inst. washed away bridges and embankments of many of the Western roads, entirely cutting off stock on the Erie road for a whole week and for several days on the New-York Central route. Both roads are in running order again; cattle trains came over the Central on Friday last and over the Erie on Monday of the present week.

The numbers at the Washington yards to day were but 1,725 fresh cattle, against 2,825 of last Wednesday. Those left over last week were all sold previous to the present market with the exception of about 80 head, which are thrown into the yards to-day. The footings of all the City markets for the week give a falling off of 1,597 head from last week, which accounts for the higher prices of to-day. We quote the advance at a little more than 1c. ₱ lb. We were repeatedly cautioned by anxious drovers, against reporting the markets too high, especially at a time like the present when it is quite likely that, as the routes are now open, there would be a sufficient supply with no advance in price, and were urged that should a high report go out an oversupply and a dull market would be the result. To such we reply that we report the market as it actually is, leaving others to draw their own conclusions. We cannot at the present time flatter the farmer or owner of cattle that a series of high markets has begun, for we do not believe it. Thanksgiving is near at hand, when poultry comes in competition with, and seriously affects the sales of beef, frequently for two or three weeks. The quality of the stock to-day was only medium. What good cattle were in the yards found early customers, while the market was quite brisk, but the poor ones dragged through the entire day, furnishing an oversupply for the dealers in sheep meat. The yards were not cleared at nightfall by some 200 head, although offered at low figures in the latter part of the day. Eastern buyers made sparing purchases at Albany, and very few droves were taken to Boston for sale; 150 head probably comprises the whole number. As will be seen by the table of States, New-York contributed more than one-half of the cattle at ALLERTON'S to-day, showing there are plenty of cattle in our own State to be brought in whenever a disarrangement of the roads or other causes promise an improved market. Many of the brokers have farms in the country upon which they keep from 25 to 100 cattle of their own, which they have ample opportunities for purchasing in the glutted markets which frequently occur. These cattle are brought in as occasion may seem to require, when the market is likely to be short.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
94	Penn.	Chas. A. Murphy	Eckstein & Lauterbeck
83	N. Y.	W. Hoag	Owner.
65	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
85	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Budlong & Eastman.
75	Ill.	C. Barguale	T. White & Son.
85	Ky.	M. H. Parker	Valentine & Martin.
147	Ill.	Jas. G. Longmire	Merritt & Bartram.
23	N. Y.	Allerton & Myers	Owners.
32	Ohio.	Wm. Trimble	W. H. Harris.
44	N. Y.	— Green	C. W. Conger.
37	N. Y.	Woodford & Colegrave	Miller, Haring & Co.
29	Ind.	J. P. Petro	Miller, Haring & Co.
73	Ohio.	D. Selsor	S. Ulery.
62	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Shepherd & Vail.
50	Ind.	Jas. Messenger	Beach & Bray.
60	Ohio.	E. W. Gwynne	E. Wheeler.
76	N. Y.	Wilson & Ingleson	W. Sherman.
81	Ill.	J. Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
81	Ill.	J. Nichols	D. Barns.
86	N. Y.	Van Houghton & Grove	Geo. Ayrault.
80	Ill.	Hays & Powell	Westheimer & Bro.
33	Ohio.	A. Morris	Westheimer & Bro.
36	Ill.	W. H. Morrison	Westheimer & Bro.
39	N. Y.	Willett	Geo. Sage.
38	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
30	N. Y.	W. Hull	Owner.
34	N. Y.	Geo. D. Downing	Owner.
40	Ill.	Powell & Harris	Owner.
28	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
31	N. Y.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
26	N. Y.	T. Wheeler	Owner.
19	N. Y.	G. I. Babbitt	Owner.
43	Ill.	Stelle & Bullman	C. W. Conger.
20	N. Y.	J. R. Archer	Owner.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions:

C. A. MURPHY has 34 very fair Steers from Chester County, Pa., which were estimated 750 lbs. net. ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK were getting 9c.@10c. for them.

W. W. HOAG was selling 33 of his own State Cattle at 8c.@10c. Some of them were nice Steers and others coarse, rough oxen.

J. C. HOAG was selling on his own account 65 pretty fair Dutchess County Steers, with the exception of a few heavy oxen, at 8c.@10c. One extra pair brought near 11c. Average net weight 700 lbs.

S. B RICHARDSON contributed 149 Illinois cattle, weighing 1,308 lbs. gross. They ranked of pair to good quality, bringing 9c.@10c. BUDLONG & EASTMAN were working on 87 of them, and SHEPPARD & VAIL had the balance.

M. H. PARKER forwarded 85 fairish Kentucky steers, rated 650 lbs. net. VALENTINE & MARTIN were getting 8c.@10c for them.

JAS. G. LONGMAN contributed 147 Illinois cattle, estimated to weigh 700 lbs. net. They were fully of an average quality, bringing 9c.@10c. B. BARTRAM wholesaled 30 at 9c. J. A. MERRITT was disposing of the balance.

ALLERTON & MYERS had 23 of their own New-York Cattle, which they sold at 10c.@10¾c. They were heavy and fat, weighing by estimate 800 lbs. net.

WM. TRIMBLE had 32 very light Steers, from Fairfield County, Ohio, which would probably dress about 500 lbs. W. H. HARRIS was selling them at $30@$40 each. He was trying to make them average 8c.

C. W. CONGER was selling 43 common Illinois Cattle for D. D. STEELE, and 44 State Cattle for J. GREEN. He was getting 8c.@9c. for the former, rated at 650 lbs., and 7c.@9c. on the latter, which were a mixed lot, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. net.

D. SELSOR, of Madison Co., Ohio, had 73 fine steers, part of his own feeding. They weighed at home 1,630 lbs. gross, and ranked among the best lots of the day, for which S. ULERY was getting 9c.@11c.

E. W. GWYNNE had a choice lot of 60 cattle of his own feeding, from Madison Co., Ohio. They ranked as No. 1, weighing, upon estimate, 850 lbs. net. T. WHEELER was getting 9½c.@11c. for them. W. BIRCH took three at $100 each, which he estimated fully 11c. Four others brought $395.

J. NICHOLS forwarded 162 Illinois steers, weighing 1,226 lbs. gross at home. GEO. AYRAULT was selling a part of them at 8c.@9¾c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is very little activity in these markets at present, as none but milkmen make purchases at this season of the year, and they are pretty well supplied.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 35 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at Halifax yesterday of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, we receive three days' later news from Europe. Financially, the intelligence is important. The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount to nine per cent., but, notwithstanding this, the demand for money continued unabated. The pressure was very great, and had almost risen to the point of a panic. Numerous failures are reported and both Cotton and Consols had declined. There is not much news of a political nature by this arrival. At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor, on the occasion of presenting the freedom of the city of London to the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. DALLAS had made one of his usual graceful speeches. It will be found elsewhere, reported at length.

Our correspondent on board the United States frigate *San Jacinto*, now at Shanghae, sends us important information. It has been officially announced that the Emperor of China indorses the acts of his High Commissioner, YEH, and has instructed him to declare war against England and banish her subjects from Canton. The feeling of the Chinese against foreigners was very bitter. Our correspondent sends us a variety of information, especially interesting to the American reader.

We have received full files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 5th instant. The intelligence, as already announced by telegraph, is important. Congress, after debating the subject for many days in secret session, finally granted extraordinary powers to the President, and suspended the guarantees of the constitution. A military revolt which broke out in Cuernavaca had been suppressed, but the Government troops, while pursuing the rebels, were surrounded and terribly cut up. From all parts of the republic we hear of nothing but *pronunciamentos* and robberies, and the Indians were taking advantage of the general confusion to commit the most frightful depredations. A dictator, with full powers, was urgently needed. The revolution has spread over the entire State of Yucatan, and, at latest advices, the rebel and Government troops were fighting desperately for the town of Campeachy. There was a report, not very reliable though, that the latter were victorious.

The Americans have not yet formally recalled their nomination of Mr. COOLEY for the Mayoralty, and united upon Mr. TIEMANN, who, it is understood, promised the People's Nominating Committee that he would not decline to run.

The Cattle markets were only moderately supplied yesterday, owing to the recent freshets on the railroads, which deranged the freight trains, and kept back many droves. The supply for the week, (7,381,) with those left over last market-day, was sufficient for the wants of the City. The prices went up a trifle from last week's unprecedented low rates, not enough, however, for butchers to found any material advance in meat upon. The prospect is for a full supply next week.

The General Produce Markets presented no really new feature yesterday. Flour and Wheat were less active, yet steady. Corn was scarce and quiet. Provisions attracted but little attention, and prices favored buyers. The public sales of Coffee and Teas, and a fair movement in sugars, formed the business in groceries. Cotton was dull and nominal. Freights appeared about the same as previously reported.

The second trial of the Italian, MICHELE CANGHI, for the murder of Policeman ANDERSON, was concluded at a late hour last night before Judge DAVIES, in the Supreme Court Circuit. The Jury, after being absent three hours and three quarters, found him Guilty. The Judge complimented the counsel for defence, Messrs. BLANKMAN and ASHMEAD, on the zeal and ability which, without any hope of fee or reward, they had manifested in the case. The prisoner will be sentenced on Friday.

The Coroner's investigation was commenced yesterday in the case of the Italian, FRANCIS VINCENT, who was murdered at a late hour Tuesday night at his liquor store, No. 15 North William-street. Three parties have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, two brothers named ANTOINE and JOSEPH WHITE, *alias* BIANCO, Italian barbers, and MIGUEL DE BEGONA, *alias* DE LORENZO. The evidence thus far produces nothing positive against either of the arrested parties. The investigation will be resumed this morning.

The Board of Education, at its meeting last evening, refused to concur in the increase of $500 a year in the salaries of the Principal, Vice-Principal and members of Faculty of the Free Academy, as proposed by the Committee; the report of that Committee, being thus amended, was adopted. After the transaction of a considerable amount of miscellaneous business, the Board, at 8 o'clock, adjourned.

The Commissioners of Emigration have addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Quarantine, accepting the charge of the "accommodations" at Seguine's Point, under a proviso that they do not consider themselves imperatively compelled to do so, but under all the circumstances of the case they do not refuse, and expect to be repaid for the necessary outlay.

The unemployed gathered in Central Park yesterday, and were at times very much excited. They threatened to force the clerks to put their names on the work-roll, and to drive away those who were employed. Incendiary speeches were made by their leaders, who were offered work but refused it. N. SMITH advised a descent upon the restaurants and oyster-saloons, but at 1 o'clock they left without having done any serious injury to anybody.

Mr. HENRY L. SMITH, at present a Councilman from the First Ward, was last night nominated as an Independent or Peoples' candidate for Alderman from the First District. Mr. SMITH, it is expected, will also be nominated by the Republicans and Americans.

The Anniversary Oration before the Academy of Medicine was delivered, on Wednesday evening, by Dr. J. MARION SIMS, in the new building of the Historical Society. His address (which, on motion of Dr. FRANCIS, will be printed) lasted an hour and a half, and, with the aid of numerous diagrams and drawings, the Doctor demonstrated very minutely the steps of the operation which is now identified with his name. Several ladies were present.

The steam revenue-cutter built for the purpose of rendering assistance to distressed vessels upon our coast, will be launched from the yard of WM. H. WEBB, at 11½ o'clock this forenoon.

Yesterday in the Court of Sessions, BAPTISTE BOULET was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison. PETER REINHARDT pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. EDWARD PEYSTER pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Board of County Canvassers are still in session. They have not yet completed their sums in addition, and until they do so the official returns cannot be announced.

The contractors for the Brooklyn Water Works have applied to the city authorities to pay them in money instead of Bonds, until such time as the Bonds can be sold at a fair price. A special meeting of the Common Council will probably be called to consider the proposition. Unless relief is afforded in this way, the works cannot be pushed forward with the rapidity desired. The contractors have now 900 men at work, the conduit line of masonry is finished, and the eastern section of the Ridgewood Reservoir will be ready to receive water in December; twelve miles of pipe have been laid in the city, and the contractors desire to put 600 men on the canal beyond Baisley's Pond, which they will do if the city will advance the money instead of the Bonds at the present time.

The motion made by the counsel in the employ of the Kings County Liquor League, to dismiss the suit commenced by the District-Attorney against some 300 liquor dealers, for violating the law prohibiting the sale on Sunday, on the ground of irregularity, was yesterday denied by Judge BIRDSEYE.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have reduced the number of cars on each route, reduced the number of employes, and reduced the pay of those who remain.

The Mormon War.

The "Mormon question" can no longer be relegated to a secondary rank among the political difficulties of the day. The preposterous theology of the late JOSEPH SMITH, and the ungrammatical exercitations of the living BRIGHAM YOUNG, have taken a positive place in the domain of fact, and demand a hearing at the muzzle of the rifle and at the point of the bayonet.

On the 15th of September, BRIGHAM YOUNG, claiming to represent the sovereign authority of the Union, but acting in the spirit and assuming the tone of an independent monarch, addressed a letter to the commander of a body of American troops marching under orders from the President of the United States.

In that letter he forbids the further advance of these troops into the Territory of Utah, and presumes to prescribe the conditions under which alone he will permit them to occupy a particular post within the dominions of the United States, then held by them as a temporary encampment.

These conditions are such as might have been dictated to an invading army by the Executive of the Territory invaded, involving a surrender of American arms to an officer appointed by himself, and an explicit humiliation of the General Government before a power which neither the laws nor the customs of the United States can recognize.

It would be the height of fatuous absurdity for the people or the press of this country to overlook or to ignore the gravity of this proceeding. It amounts in substance, and indeed in form, to a proclamation of rebellion, and to a declaration of war against the constituted forces of the National authority.

The reply of the officer who received this extraordinary communication indicates his sense of its importance. It also implies a sense on his part of the inadequacy of his actual force to answer the defiance of the Mormon leader as it should be answered, and we are not surprised to learn that the receipt of this correspondence has provoked a great deal of anxiety at Washington, and has been followed by a Cabinet meeting summoned for consultation upon a case unprecedented indeed in our history, yet not unexpected by those who have watched attentively the growth, and have examined seriously the conditions, of the points at issue between the American nation on the one side and the Mohammed of Salt Lake on the other.

Mormonism in Utah is no longer a contemptible delusion. It has swelled from the proportions of a pitiful sect into those of an organized people, isolated from the rest of mankind by their institutions as well as by their pretensions, and formidable from their position as well as from their character. It becomes the Administration of this country to take serious thought for the future as well as for the present, of its relations with this people, and to prepare itself for something more than an eccentric assertion of its prerogatives, impugned in the most circumstantial manner by the Prophet, Priest and King of Deseret.

The phenomena of Mormonism in its earliest development were simple and intelligible enough. When JOSEPH SMITH made his most important demonstrations on the 1st of June, 1830, he appeared merely in the light of a self-seeking impostor, appealing to recognized elements in the vulgar constitution. He touched the same chords in the common heart upon which all the mystics of modern times have played. The Fifth-Monarchy men of the English Rebellion, the Anabaptists of Germany, the Methodists of Holland and Switzerland, the Irvingites of modern Britain, all sought their weapons where JOSEPH SMITH found his. The vague sublimities of the Apocalypse and the declarations of the Jewish prophets, the secular dread of a Millennial convulsion, the fierce aspirations of materialism, and the passionate theories of Socialism combined to furnish him as they have furnished so many others with arguments and, above all, with dithyrambic appeals calculated to interest, to excite and to attach the fancy and the feelings of the uneducated many. Had SMITH been a common man, or had he been succeeded in his primacy by a comman man, the fortunes of Mormonism might never have attracted the attention of any but the students of psychology, or the annalists of fanaticism. But SMITH was not a common man. His whole career from the time of his first audacious demands upon the credulity of his race, down to the day of his "martyrdom" at Nauvoo, proves that he was a much more far-sighted and enterprising leader than he has been usually supposed to be. It is impossible to read the narrative of the Mormon difficulties in the West, to trace the growth of the sect from the hour of its dispersion at Independence, in Missouri, during the Summer of 1832, to the hour of its exodus from Illinois, in the Autumn of 1846, without recognizing the presence of intelligence as well as the power of sectarian fanaticism in the progress of the "Church." Its believers grew, in these fourteen years, from hundreds to myriads, and this in the face of the hostility of both the authorities and the people of the Western States, and in spite of unremitting persecutions. Nor was SMITH exempt from the dangers of rivalry. RIGDON, MACLELLAN, BOOTH, in 1833, and others throughout his life, disputed with him his supremacy. His successor, raised to power in the midst of similar obstacles, has exhibited a similar capacity for swaying the rude thousands submitted to his voice.

With a history behind them—a history of nearly thirty years of trial and suffering, cemented together by Hegiras, and by *Autos da Fé*, recruited by the superstitious energies of Northern Europe—the Mormons of Salt Lake are now a *nation*, rather than a religion. It is probable that no one people predominates among them. It is certain that they recognize no ties of allegiance, or of race, that can for a moment resist the strain of their "predestined future" upon their fanatical sympathies, and that their leader has all the instincts, fortified by all the experience, of an autocrat. By the sufferings of their prophets, by the wrongs of New-Zion, and the miseries of Nauvoo—by all their perils in the desert, and all their pains in the Great Valley—by the voices of their dead—and by the hopes of their living converts in many a foreign land, the Prophet of Utah can arouse his people to battle against their invaders. And above all, can he control them by that subtle influence of a new national pride, which, from the beginning, has been bred among them. They are the Israel of the land, and all the world beyond is a world of Gentiles, odious in the sight of Heaven. Whatever the American Constitution affirms of human equality and of religious toleration, the creed of Mormonism denies, and now this "chosen people" stand buttressed by the mountains, and flanked by the desolation of the untilled central wastes, commanding the communications between California and the North, between Mexico and the Union, in a position which invites the ambition of a chief, as unscrupulous as bold.

BRIGHAM YOUNG knows, what all who have studied the story of Mormonism know, that he and his have absolutely no choice, but either to acquiesce in the movement of the Union, and so become an insignificant sect among sects, or to resist the Government of the Union, and aspire to the chance of a formidable independence. He has selected the latter alternative.

What will the fruits of it to himself and his followers be?

At the first blush one would say, "Utter annihilation!" Nor do we doubt that such must be the final consummation of a positive Mormon war. But there are many things to be done and borne before this consummation can be reached. The Mormons are very strongly entrenched in their continental Palestine. Their riflemen won a reputation in the Mexican War which deserves consideration when we reflect upon their numbers. And when we consider in addition to these things the fact that from the beginning Mormonism has professed itself *to the Indian to be of Indian origin, and has glorified the aboriginal races of the Continent*, we may be sure that the letter of BRIGHAM YOUNG to Colonel ALEXANDER, is but the beginning of the end!

The Condition of Mexico.

The Mexican news, of which we this morning publish very full details, presents a deplorable picture of the condition of the neighboring Republic. Indeed, it is hardly possible to believe that a country, with claims to civilization, could be so utterly devoid of law, order and good government. Every man's hand, in Mexico, is raised against his neighbor, and every town and hamlet appears to lie at the mercy of any freebooter who has sufficient influence to command a score of followers. Amid the general confusion of things political, ecclesiastical and social, President COMONFORT has received from Congress extraordinary powers, which virtually make him a Dictator. The step is not taken an hour too soon; it only remains to be seen whether it has not been taken too late. Without doubt it is the only means by which the Republic, in the present emergency, can be saved from a lapse into the gloomiest barbarism.

That we do not exaggerate the state to which Mexico is reduced, let its own journals, received by this very arrival, bear witness. On the 22d of October a military revolt broke out at Cuernavaca, which, for a time, was entirely successful. The usual scenes enacted on such occasions were repeated, and large contributions were forced from the unfortunate people. On the 27th the Government troops drove the rebels from the town and retook it, but, in the ardor of pursuit, they were surrounded and almost cut to pieces, and the victorious insurgents were once more at liberty to renew their outrages. On the 28th of October another military revolt broke out at Puebla, but the latest accounts do not mention whether it was successful or otherwise. In the vicinity of Acapulco, General ALVAREZ has been fighting for weeks with organized hordes of banditti, who have assembled in sufficient force to offer combat to that brave old chief, and to interrupt all communication between the capital and the most important port on the southwestern coast. On Nov. 2 the inhabitants of Queretaro got up a *pronunciamento*, and, when the mail left, they were in a state of lively rebellion. The entire State of Yucatan is in complete revolt. At Campeachy, particularly, the fighting between the Revolutionists and Government troops has been very severe; both parties were guilty of the most frightful excesses, and neither age nor sex was respected. In the midst of all this confusion, the Indians have resumed hostilities, and we are assured that, in some districts of Yucatan, the white population have been nearly extinguished—in one or two instances they were massacred to a man. Nor is this all. Where the bald excuse of a political grievance cannot be raised, nor the sympathies of the people excited by a *pronunciamento*, desperadoes have thrown off disguise, and have openly banded together for the robbery of the mails and public conveyances. We hear of such scenes on the highways, and of desperate fights and assassinations therefrom, as at Guadalajara, Matapulgas, not far from Durango, Aguascalientes, Pachuca, and a dozen other places. Passengers by diligences dared not carry money sufficient for their necessary traveling expenses; and even in the capital itself, life and property have no security beyond the strong arm of their possessor.

This is the present condition of Mexico, as represented by her own journals. It is an ample justification for the step that Congress has been impelled to take. That body, of itself, was unable to legislate the country through its present troubles. The emergency required a power concentrated in one man, who could be prepared, at a moment's warning, to act with energy and decision. To grant that power to General COMONFORT, it became necessary to suspend the guarantees of the Constitution. This was done in secret session of Congress by a vote of 72 to 31. We do not yet know what are the precise terms of the Dictatorship, or for how long it will be continued, but it is to be presumed that sufficient power will be granted to the President to conquer the immense difficulties with which he is surrounded. It may be said that the salvation of Mexico is now in General COMONFORT'S hands. It is to be hoped that he will promptly take a decided course. There is a very general opinion among those of his countrymen most favorable to a Dictatorship, that the President is too lenient, and too dependent upon the opinions of others for the position in which he is placed. He has, however, expressed his determination to take responsibility on himself for the future, and to carry on the Government with a single eye to the administration of justice, and the public welfare. He has promised to use all the power and means at his disposal to put down these *pronunciamentos* by which the life of an honest Mexican citizen has become a burden to him. Under these circumstances, it is but right to give President COMONFORT a fair trial, and, before we judge of his efficiency, to await the results of his Dictatorship.

Kansas Affairs—The State Constitution.

We publish, this morning, an authentic statement of the manner in which the new Constitution of Kansas is to be submitted to the Popular vote, and also an article from the Washington *Union* upon what it styles the "peaceful settlement" of this Territorial controversy.

A careful perusal of the schedule of submission, as adopted by the Convention, will show that the reports hitherto received of its action have not been entirely reliable. It was at first announced, and is still very generally repeated, that, even if the majority of the People should vote for the Constitution *without* the Slavery clause, the Constitution would then be simply silent on the subject, and Slavery would be recognized in the new State by virtue of the Federal Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and enforced by the National Administration. A perusal of this document will show that this impression is not well founded, and that the People of Kansas have it fully in their power to prohibit Slavery by this vote, if they see fit.

The eleventh section of the schedule provides that on the 21st day of December next the vote of the people shall be taken;—that the ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed "Constitution with Slavery" and "Constitution with no Slavery;"—that if a majority of the ballots are cast for the former, then the Constitution shall be immediately transmitted to Congress;—but if it shall appear that the majority is in favor of the "Constitution with *no* Slavery," then

"The article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention, and NO SLAVERY SHALL EXIST IN THE STATE OF KANSAS *except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with."*

The effect of a vote, therefore, striking out the Slavery clause, will be to make Kansas a Free State. In spite of all that has been said upon the other side, the language of the schedule seems to leave no doubt whatever upon this point.

After the people shall have thus ratified the Constitution, and decided for themselves whether Kansas shall be a Free or a Slave State, it is to be sent to Congress for its action. An election for Governor and State officers is fixed for the first Monday in January next—only seven weeks from the present time:—and all laws now in force, and all Territorial officers now in office, are to be continued until that date. After the year 1864 the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution shall require a vote of *two-thirds* the members of each house, and a majority of the people:—*until* that time the fair inference is that the majority may alter or amend it as they see fit. Whether this is, or is not, the intent of the provision, it is very clear that, after admission as a State, the majority of the people will do just as they may see fit. It is not in the power of this Convention, nor of Congress, to bind or restrain their action.

The incredulity which we expressed two or three days since, as to the reliability of the extravagant reports that reached us concerning the action of the Convention, is fully justified by the result. That action is far less exceptionable than the public was at first led to suppose. It remains to be seen how it will be received by the Free-State Party in the Territory.

GOVERNOR WISE UPON THE KANSAS QUESTION.—Governor WISE, of Virginia, has written a long and characteristic letter, which will be found in another column, upon the question of national politics, connected with the re-election of Senator HUNTER. The Governor is quite as spasmodic in style, and quite as extravagant and lordly in his egotistical assumptions, as usual. But there is, after all, a good deal of common sense in his political views, and we presume they will have, as they deserve, a good deal of weight with the Democratic party.

Governor WISE is thoroughly "national" in his political sentiments, and hates the Fire-Eaters intensely. He groups, with a good deal of skill, sundry facts and circumstances to sustain the charge, that they were at heart unfriendly to the nomination and election of Mr. BUCHANAN, as being too national for the accomplishment of their purposes, and that they are even now plotting a rebellion in the ranks of the Democratic party, which shall enable them to prosecute their designs with better prospects of success. Their violent denunciations of Governor WALKER, and of the course he has pursued in Kansas, is regarded as the entering wedge by which they hope to distract and weaken the Administration:—and although Governor WISE does not expressly charge Senator HUNTER with being a party to this plot, he leaves it to be very clearly inferred that he stands ready to wage a war of extermination against him, whenever his complicity in it shall become apparent.

Governor WISE speaks in a tone of manly rebuke of those who, for the sake of finding cause of complaint against Governor WALKER and the Administration, would place the Democratic party in the position of seeming to countenance the infamous frauds upon the elective franchise, which were defeated by the prompt and manly action of the Governor. His opinions upon this point, it is but just to say, are those of all the leading Democratic journals at the North, and of all but the most ultra and fanatical extremists in the Southern States.

Governor WISE states very distinctly and emphatically, that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate, nor an opponent of Senator HUNTER'S reelection.

Renewal of the China War.

A letter from Shanghae, published on the first page of this morning's impression, will not fail to attract attention. Our correspondent, who has every facility for obtaining and transmitting reliable information, intimates that, for the first time, the Emperor has given formal expression of his opinions on the war, and has fully indorsed the acts of his High Commissioner YEH. This important intelligence is fully confirmed by the latest Pekin gazettes, from which it appears that the Viceroy of Canton has laid before his Celestial Majesty a complete history of the famous bombardment and of the hostilities that subsequently ensued. Some weeks ago we learned, from other sources, that YEH was making great preparations for the renewal of the war. It appears now, from his dispatches to the Emperor, that he is amply supplied with men money and ammunition, and that, in his own opinion at least, he is sufficiently strong to cope successfully with the Earbarian. To his Viceroy's representations the Emperor has returned the laconic but conclusive reply, "We are agreed."

Besides this significant approval of YEH'S belligerent disposition, we have a no less significant indication of the coming storm in the popular sentiment in the North. At first, people refused to sympathize with the Cantonese, but their feelings, in this respect, have undergone a change. A most bitter animosity prevails against all foreigners, and a strong desire is manifested to continue the war. For this purpose large contributions have been made to the State Treasury by the leading merchants of Pekin, Shanghae and other influential cities. The events of the past year have tended to develop rather than suppress the national exclusiveness of the Chinese, and they now expect to expel altogether the troublesome barbarians from their soil. Our correspondent's letter strongly confirms the private intelligence received from Hong Kong by a leading Paris journal, and printed in our issue of Tuesday last, from which it appeared that YEH, having visited Pekin, had received high honors, and had been instructed to declare war against England in case her subjects, being summoned thereto, refused to evacuate Canton.

The position assumed by YEH, and the support he receives from head-quarters, are to be attributed, in a great measure, to the Indian outbreak. The Chinese are quite intelligent enough to see that an alarming crisis in her Eastern Empire has demanded the whole available strength that Great Britain can put forth, and it is natural to suppose that they are eager to turn that crisis to their own advantage. Shut up in his Palace at Pekin, where he only hears what can administer to his pampered pride and conceit, the Celestial Sovereign cannot be expected to understand that England looks with comparative contempt upon her quarrel with him, and puts it aside for a more convenient season. On the contrary, he believes, and has grounds for believing, that, even before the Indian mutinies broke out, the British were worsted—that they were driven from the Canton River and only saved from entire destruction by the merciful forbearance of YEH'S invincible Braves. Under this apprehension, or rather misapprehension of the facts, it is not at all improbable that the Chinese will attempt to carry out their design of expelling the British from their dominions. Such a step will open the eyes of John Bull to the delusion under which he, too, has labored. He has fondly imagined that he will be able to negotiate peaceably a treaty with the Chinaman, but it is now sufficiently established that the demand for the opening of nine ports, if obtained at all, must be obtained at the bayonet's point and the cannon's mouth.

Under any circumstances, we may expect to hear of the resumption of hostilities; and as by the fall of Delhi the Indian rebellion has lost that vital importance it hitherto possessed, the British may possibly have both time and opportunity this Winter to take a look at affairs in China.

Specie Payments Near By!

The Country Banks of New-York begin today to redeem their circulation daily in this City through the Metropolitan Bank. This is done by prearrangement with the City Banks, which have recently taken at par and reserved for future presentation, unless immediately called for by the Country, seven and a half millions Country Bank Notes. These Notes are to be forthwith assorted, so that each bank in the interior may elect by the 1st December either to redeem the accumulation, or to place the amount on six per cent. interest with the Associated City Banks, with the understanding that one-fifth is to be paid off in January, and one-fifth thereafter monthly until the whole is redeemed. The probability is that at least one or two millions of dollars will be voluntarily withdrawn before the 1st December, and that the certificates representing the remainder, bearing 6 per cent. interest, will be readily distributed among the City Banks, to be held for the sake of the interest which they will carry, rather than employed as at present in the settlement of balances through the Clearing House. Either mode will render them equivalent to Specie, and the sum total being added to the twenty millions of Specie actually in reserve, will enable the City Banks, *at once*, and almost without the usual formalities, to return to the full payment in Specie of all demands. The premium on Gold yesterday was only one-quarter of one per cent., equivalent only to the abatement allowed by law for the conversion of country money into City funds, and this premium has at no time since the second week of suspension ruled higher than one per cent.; showing the public confidence in the well-secured bank-note circulation of the State of New-York, and affording evidence of the strongest character that it was for no peculiar or morbid preference for the precious metal, or from any doubt of its sufficient abundance in the country, that the Banks were run upon in October. That run was made by depositors, *not* by the note-holders, and it stands justified, so far as they are concerned, because of the well-grounded apprehension that the arrogant and overbearing were about to crush out the really useful and liberal, and thus lock up, by premature receiverships, more than one-half the available bank deposits in the City.

HARD TIMES AT THE ACADEMY.—Italian opera is a tender infant, and will not bear the rude kicks of Wall-street. Mr. ULLMANN has propped it up as long as possible, but in spite of his efforts Italian opera is in a very shaky condition. To speak more plainly, there is danger of the present season at the Academy coming to an abrupt end. From the commencement Mr. ULLMANN has drawn on his reserved funds for a large share of the artists' salaries, and as things do not improve with the rapidity he anticipated, he is naturally tired of the system. Other places of amusement have succumbed to the pressure, and artists of all sorts and sizes have cheerfully accepted reduced salaries to enable their managements to go on. Mr. ULLMAN proposes—it is the best he can do—to reduce the salaries for two months—taking off a third from the principals and a fourth from the subordinates. Mme. LA GRANGE and Mme. D'ANGRI have at once cheerfully acceded to the reduction, but it is said some artists of less merit obstinately demur. Last evening a meeting was to be held, and the ultimatum proposed. If rejected, the season will be brought to an end; if accepted, Mr. ULLMANN will continue it with energy. A grain of sober common sense will teach the employes of the Academy that their all depends on lending a willing hand to their perplexed manager.

THE MAYORALTY.—Two candidates are already in the field against Mayor Wood. Both are good men,—able, intelligent, upright and patriotic. JAMES E. COOLEY, the nominee of the American Party, has not yet formally accepted their nomination, and has indeed indicated his unwillingness to be the candidate of any mere party. DANIEL F. TIEMANN is the nominee of the Independents: he has always been a Democrat of the strictest sect. He has intimated his intention to accept the nomination.

If there are any other candidates to be brought forward, the parties concerned will do well to make haste. The election takes place one week from next Tuesday: and very little time is left for making arrangements, either to scatter the opposition strength and elect Mayor WOOD, or to unite it and defeat him.

DISCORD.—There is very little harmony of sentiment or purpose in the ranks of the City Democracy just at the present moment. The organ of "regular nominations" is waging a very bitter war upon "JIM SMITH" and DANIEL F. TIEMANN,—as well as upon Hon. D. E. SICKLES, RICHARD BUSTEED and other Democrats of the straitest sect. There seems to be a vivid apprehension on its part of a general *stampede* in the party. The General Committee has already denounced Mayor WOOD for the anti-Democratic course he has pursued since his nomination, and it seems not improbable that he will soon be called on to cease distracting the Democratic party and withdraw his name.

THE MAYORALTY—ACCEPTANCE OF MR. TIEMANN.—DANIEL F. TIEMANN has written a letter to the Committee appointed by the Wall-street meeting accepting the nomination for the Mayoralty. The very late hour at which it was received prevents its publication this morning. The Committee have issued a call for a public meeting on Friday evening next.

THE NEW CITY HALL.—What has become of the project for a new City Hall? The work has been resolved on, but the Commissioners, so far as the public is informed, have done nothing towards its prosecution. Every public interest demands that there should be no unnecessary delay in this matter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S "Rigoletto" was repeated last night to a very good house, and was given, on the whole, much better than last week when it was produced. Signora TAFFANELLI presents so many points of excellence as a vocalist, that we can afford to overlook little defects in acting. She is by far the best *Rigoletto* we have had. Madame LA GRANGE was the heroine, *vice* FREDOLINI resigned, dismissed or sick. The substitution was acceptable, although in this *rôle* we can remember Mlle. FREDOLINI with qualified pleasure. Signor BRIGNOLI improves steadily. The orchestra and chorus were alike good; the opera, indeed, was given in a very superior manner, and will add to the confidence already reposed in the present management of the Academy.

This afternoon (Thursday) at 1 o'clock there will be an operatic performance at the panic price of fifty cents. The entire opera of "Trovatore" will be given, cast with the full strength of the company, and therefore introducing all the principal artists now engaged at the Academy. There will not be another morning performance until next month.

THE "WORTH" CEREMONIAL.—The sub-Committee of the joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen in relation to the inauguration of the Worth Monument met yesterday in the library of the City Hall. Several designs were submitted by Mr. WILSON, to whom is confided the constructing of the catafalque for the transmission of the body. The Committee examined them and decided upon a modification of those presented.

The sub-Committee went to Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of the remains, which are to be brought over to the City and interred at the base of the monument to be erected to his memory at the junction of Broadway and the Fifth-avenue. At the old receiving vault where the remains of Gen. WORTH have lain since Nov. 16, 1849, the pine box containing the body was opened for the Committee's inspection. The coffin was made of mahogany, covered with black silk velvet; there was a row of silver-plated screw-heads all around the edge, and shields, with wreaths of silver-plate on the sides, the shields inscribed "Monterey," "Chippewa," "Niagara," and "Florida;" also a number of stars. A silver bullion fringe hung below the screws. A coat of arms beneath a circle of 30 stars—the number of the States in 1849—ornamented the head, "U. S. A." the foot of the lid, all in silver-plate, and a solid silver name-plate occupied the centre. There were also a Freemason's apron and a few box sprigs lying on the coffin. The inscription on the plate read:

MAJOR-GENERAL W. J. WORTH.
DIED AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
May 7, 1849,
AGED 55 YEARS.

The Committee resolved that the coffin should remain unopened, and in every respect as it was, but that it should be placed within another coffin, a *fac-simile* of itself, with an additional star added for a new State, and encased in a strong pine box when put within the monument. The present coffin is six feet in length; the outside one will be about 7 feet by 21 inches. The box will be at the monument awaiting the funeral procession on the 25th. The coffin will be placed on the catafalque drawn by eight white horses, in such a manner that it can be seen from all points along the line of the procession. The body will be brought privately from Greenwood and remain over night in the Governor's Room under a guard of honor.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Interesting and Important Official Declaration.

The Constitution to be Submitted to the People of Kansas.

From the Washington Union (Official) of yesterday.

The vexed question is settled—the problem is solved—the dread point of danger is passed—all serious trouble about Kansas affairs is over and gone. Kansas comes into the Union on the principle of the great act which organized her and Nebraska as territorial governments. Another star is added to the Republican constellation, not shining on scenes of terror, conflagration and blood, but lending its light to the peaceful pursuits of a contented and prosperous people.

We lay before our readers this morning the schedule of the new Constitution prepared by the convention at Lecompton. The schedule is that part of the Constitution which provides for the transition from the system which now is to that which is to be, and prescribes in what manner it shall become binding as the fundamental law of the land. In the dispatches received a day or two since, this temporary machinery, with which all new Constitutions must be preceded, is called a *provisional Government*, and some nervous persons perhaps were alarmed at the revolutionary sound of the words. It is the mere scaffolding to be used by the people while they are putting up the permanent fabric of their rights, and then it will be used no more. In the mean time all the territorial laws remain in full force until the Constitution takes their place, except in so far as this schedule is used for carrying on the election.

This schedule *submits the Constitution to the white inhabitants of Kansas; acknowledges the people of the new State to be the only tribunal that can rightfully determine what its domestic institutions shall be; and gives full, practical and fair effect to the great principle of popular sovereignty.* On the 21st day of December next the electors may meet at their proper places of voting, and express their opinions by ballot *on the question of Slavery or no Slavery.* If a majority shall vote in favor of Slavery, then the provision which makes Kansas a Slave State will remain in the Constitution, and in that shape it will be laid before Congress. But if the greater number of ballots be cast the other way, that provision shall be stricken out, and *then every negro in the State, or hereafter to go there, shall be free, except the few who are now there in the legal condition of servitude.*

The special details of the provisions for taking the sense of the people, so far as we can judge of them at this distance, seem to us admirably contrived for the purpose. If it shall not result in a true expression of the popular wishes, it will be the fault of the people themselves. But we have no right to doubt that the election will be fairly conducted, or that the defeated party, whichever it may be, will cheerfully submit to the will of the majority.

It is barely possible that an ultra-Abolitionist here and there may take exception to the provision which protects the slave property now in the Territory. But the justice and propriety of this is as clear as noonday. Let it be remembered that Slavery was established in Kansas by the Constitution, and the question is on the abolition of it. Shall it be swept out of existence at a blow, without regard to the sacred rights of property, or shall it be gradually extinguished? *The Kansas Convention has decided in favor of the former course:* and has resolved to deal with it as all the other States in the Union dealt with it—that is, *abolish it prospectively.* What crime has been committed by the slaveholding emigrants in Kansas, who went there in good faith, with their families and servants, under the protection of the law and the Constitution, which gave them an undoubted right to do so? Why is it that they should now be driven out of the State, or permitted to stay only at the expense of having their property confiscated?

We heartily congratulate the Administration on this auspicious event. The President, keeping his eye steadily fixed on the Constitution and the laws, and turning neither to the right hand nor the left, kept directly onward in the path he had marked out for his footsteps. This dignified and conscientious policy—a policy which had no motive but the peace and prosperity of the country—will be rewarded with the triumphant success it deserves. He saw the end from the beginning. He never doubted that the truth would prevail. In the midst of all the bickering and contention North and South he bated no jot of heart or hope, but preserved his unruffled serenity and his cheerful faith in the right.

The members of the Convention are entitled to be held in everlasting remembrance for adhering to the great truths of the Democratic creed in the midst of temptations which the virtue of most men would have been too weak to resist. They were exposed to the attacks of ultras on both sides. The persuasions of one and the taunts of the other were alike calculated and alike intended to influence them in favor of a wrong decision. It is not often that a representative body is found pursuing the right when its friends and enemies are both inviting it into the wrong. There are some names in that Convention which we shall delight to honor.

This news, so full of hope to every American patriot, will bring sorrow to only one class of our people. The Black-Republican politicians had all their capital staked on the chances of disorder and confusion in Kansas. The enterprise has failed, and they are ruined. The peace of the country, the prosperity of the people, and the safety of the Union, is destruction to their hopes. We rejoice over it none the less on that account. They had their day when their tools and hirelings in Kansas were filling the Territory with alarms, and agitating the whole country—when they employed the press, the pulpit, and the rostrum, to echo the shrieks with which they hoped to frighten the public mind from its propriety. Those were the days of "bleeding Kansas," and then abolitionism waxed mighty: peaceful and quiet Kansas coming into the Union on the broad platform of equal, Constitutional rights, will consign it again to its original nothingness.

We are glad to say, in addition, that nearly all the members of the Convention who were opposed to the submission have finally yielded to the justice and propriety of it.

SCHEDULE AS ADOPTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent State Government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, except the bill incorporating banks, by the last Territorial Legislature, *shall continue as if no change had taken place*, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 2. *All laws now of force in the Territory of Kansas*, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, *shall continue and be of force until altered, amended or repealed by a Legislature assembled by the provisions of this Constitution.*

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name of, the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and corresponding officers of the State authority, and their successors in office, and for the use therein expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estates or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialities, cases in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a territorial to a State Government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State of Kansas; all actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in the courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of a change from a territorial to State Government may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject-matter thereof.

SEC. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SEC. 7. This Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session; and *as soon as official information has been received that it is approved by the same*, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the President of this Convention shall issue his proclamation *to convene the State Legislature* at the seat of Government, within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Legislature or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy: *provided, however*, in case of refusal, absence, or disability of the President of this Convention to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the President *pro tempore* of this Convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal, or disability of the President *pro tempore*, a Committee consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the President of this Convention.

SEC. 8. The Governor and all other officers shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon after the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign States of the Union as may be convenient.

SEC. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any Judge, Justice of the Peace, or any Judge of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

SEC. 10. *After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four*, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, *two-thirds* of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and, if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at its next regular session, call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the House of Representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors that choose the representatives; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of amending, revising or changing the Constitution.

SEC. 11. Before this Constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for approval or disapproval, as follows: The President of this Convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: *The President of this Convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election* in the several precincts of their respective counties, at which election the Constitution framed by this Convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed "*Constitution with Slavery*," and "*Constitution with no Slavery*." One of said poll books shall be returned within eight days to the President of this Convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election and kept open for inspection. The President, with two or more members of this Convention, shall examine said poll books, and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the Constitution with Slavery, he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. But if, upon such examination of said poll books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with *no* Slavery," *then the article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention, and no* SLAVERY SHALL EXIST IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, *except that the right of property in Slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with*, and shall have transmitted the Constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. In case of the failure of the President of this Convention to perform the duties, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the President *pro tem.*

SEC. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, before entering upon their duties, be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of their offices, and, on failure thereof, be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like case under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 13. The officers provided for in the preceding sections shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 14. Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election upon said Constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1858, at which election shall be chosen a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress.

SEC. 16. Until the Legislature elected in accordance with the provisions of this constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be double the pay of a State Senator, and the pay of members of the Legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

SEC. 17. This constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

The Arrest of General Walker at New-Orleans.

The announcement, by telegraph, that General WALKER was arrested on the night of the 10th inst., is confirmed by the New-Orleans papers of the 11th. He was arrested at his lodgings in Custom-house-street, by a Deputy Marshal, armed with a writ issued by Judge MCCALEB. The writ was issued on the affidavit of P. E. WALDEN, HENRY CRANE and O. H. POLK, of the New-Orleans Custom-House, who made oath that they had been informed and believed that WALKER had, within that Judicial District, provided and prepared the means for a military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from the United States against the territories and dominions of States and people with whom the United States are at peace—to wit: the States and people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica—contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same.

General WALKER was arrested at that time in consequence of the existence of a rumor to the effect that he was to depart on his "expedition" at 2 o'clock the next morning, on board of the steamer *Fashion*. Immediately upon his arrest WALKER sent for Mr. SOULE, who was soon in attendance, and they at once waited upon Judge MCCALEB, where, on motion of Mr. SOULE, and by agreement with Mr. CLACK, United States District-Attorney, the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000, the bond made returnable on the 17th instant. But this had scarcely been done when WALKER embarked upon his enterprise, with some three hundred followers. His place of abode at New-Orleans, and the lawless work in which he was engaged were, according to the *True Delta*, known to "all the world of New-Orleans," and "for some weeks past rumor has unceasingly suggested that General WALKER and his followers were every day on the point of embarking for a second descent upon the doomed realm of Nicaragua.

STILL MORE STABBING.—Shortly before 1 yesterday morning, two colored men, named EDWARD MATTHEWS and WM. MARSHALL, got into an altercation in West Broadway, near York-street, which ended in MATTHEWS stabbing MARSHALL three times in the breast, and inflicting serious if not fatal wounds. Officer COLEMAN, of the Fifth Ward, arrested MATTHEWS, and the wounded man was taken to the City Hospital. Coroner GAMBLE took Marshall's *ante-mortem* examination yesterday. According to the statement made by Marshall, the difficulty originated on account of his non-payment of a bill for washing done by Matthew's wife. Marshall lived at No. 162 West Broadway. His recovery is very doubtful. Matthews has but recently come out of the Penitentiary, and has long been known to the police as a desperate character. Once he was arraigned for murder, but escaped conviction. He is kept in close confinement at the Tombs, to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon Marshall.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—George E. Chofut, formerly employed as a clerk in the type foundry of Messrs. James Conner & Sons, No. 19 Beekman-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having forged last January the names of his employers to a check for $200, on which he obtained the money from Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway. After obtaining the money, Chofut disappeared and was not seen until yesterday, when he was arrested. The accused was committed for examination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!!
Royal English Velvet Carpeting, 9s. and 10s.
English Brussels Carpeting, 6s. and 7s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s. and 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Superfine Merino, Cashmere, Buckskin, pure Wool, heavy Cotton, &c. Also, Winter Gloves and Mufflers at retail for cash. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

DINSMORE'S "DOWN EAST" SINGING SCHOOL commences this evening, at the lecture room of Dr. McLane's Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburg. Terms 50 cents for 12 lessons.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Orygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LAWRENCE BOGWELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

PARKER—CONACHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, in the Baptist Church, West 26th-st., by Rev. A. D. Wright, ISAAC PARKER, Esq., and Miss EUPHEMIA M. CONACHER, both of this City.

VANDERVEER—GASMAN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Stead, ADRIAN VANDERVEER, of Flatbush, L. I., to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of William Gasman, of Newtown.

LABARTE—GILBERT.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. N. P. LABARTE, of New-York, to Miss MARY F. GILBERT, of the former place.

DIED.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, HENRIETTA B., wife of Frederick C. Thompson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 17 St. Luke's place, (Leroy-st.,) on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LENT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, WILLIAM C. LENT, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and of his brothers, Samuel Joseph, Charles and Abraham Lent, and of his brothers-in-law, G. C. Mulford and William Greenleaf, are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 58 Tompkins-st., corner of Rivington-st., this day, (Thursday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mr. THOS. WARDLE, in the 81st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also of his sons, James H., George L., Thomas and Anson G. P. Wardle, and of his son-in-law, David L. Beck, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-st., above Nevin, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Rockwell's,) on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of the Seaman's Friend Society, of the Marine Society, and of the Port Society, are likewise respectfully invited to attend.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 6 P. M., suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Miss MARIA LOUISA WHITNEY, aged 32 years.

Her remains will be conveyed from her late residence, No. 222 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., to St. George's Church, Flushing, where the funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

IRELAND.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, CHARLES F. A., infant son of John and Margaret A. Ireland, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 5 Hudson-place, Hoboken, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ANN PROUDFIT, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East Broadway.

RIECKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, MATHILDE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of C. W. and Mathilde A. Riecks, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 327 Pearl st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock A.M., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 16, MARIA ROGERS, wife of Capt. James Rogers, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.*
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

THE DAY
of all the days in this
"Strange, eventful"
year, Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, expose for sale,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
on the floor of their chandelier room, second story,
50 FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
and
500 FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
all of which are new and beautiful in design, and all of which we shall offer
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
A display of such a quantity of magnificent goods has never been equaled in either
EUROPE OR AMERICA.
We expect to close our entire lot in less than
TEN DAYS.
Buyers are invited to a close inspection of the goods and prices. Printed lists, enumerating the number and kind of pieces in each set, will be furnished gratis.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HEADS OF FAMILIES THROUGHOUT THE LAND
Should vie with each other
To spread broad-cast so
Grandly instructive a tale
as
ROSA LEE,
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
Now being daily published
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
It will leave its good effects wherever it is read.
The *Sun*, one cent per copy, is admitted
to be
The Cheapest paper in the World.

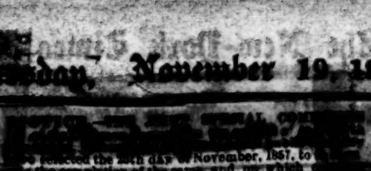
NOT TO BE SLIGHTED.
It is not often that an establishment like that of the well-known DAILEY & CO. expose the whole of their stock for sale regardless of cost. These strange times, however, ARE WORKING
marvellous changes in the commercial world, and therefore it is useless to be surprised
AT ANYTHING.
Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read Messrs. D. & CO.'S advertisement.

SALT RHEUM OF 20 YEARS
CURED BY DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
D. YONG, No. 71½ Division-st. Dyspepsia cured of 14 years. Dr. JOHN HOWE, Dentist, No. 225 Grand-st. For sale by S. E. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Broadway; Metropolitan Drug-store, corner 33d-st. and Broadway.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON TUBERCLES.—WHAT THEY ARE.
LETTER NO. 3.
TUBERCLES—WHAT THEY ARE.
Tubercles are small tumors situated in different parts of the lungs. In their incipient stage they are not larger than fine shot, but finally increase and become as large as a nut. They generally exist in clusters which, if numerous, run into each other, form yellow masses; from cold or other causes they inflame, open into the bronchial tubes and are discharged by expectoration, being in fact open ulcers from which great quantities of matter issue, often bloody. They depend on a scrofulous state of the system.
Dr. L. H. BONE, son and successor to old Dr. Christian Bone, office No. 294 Grand-st., near Eldridge, New-York City.
Treatment of Consumption by Dr. BONE in to-morrow's edition.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 13 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.



Governor of the State and State Officers.
Officers of the Corporation.
General Government Officers in this City.
Governor of New-Jersey.
Mayor of Jersey City.
Mayor of Hoboken.
Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.
Fire Departments of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, without their apparatus.
The Press.
The Military of New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision of Gen. Sandford.
All the Civic Societies.
The Clergy.
The family of the deceased, "who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy."

The Ex-Members of the Worth Monument Committee.

The civic societies are particularly requested to report to Morgan L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, on Saturday, 21st instant, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.

Persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.

There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 2 P. M., in the Library-Room, No. 12 City Hall.

Due notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.

Alderman MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Alderman WM. WILSON,
Alderman PETER FULLMER,
Alderman WM. COULTER,
Alderman ORISON BLUNT,
Councilman PETER CRAWFORD,
Councilman ALEXR. HEMPHILL,
Councilman GEORGE W. WARNER,
Councilman CHAS. DOTY,
Councilman W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

DRY GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
We continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Rich Silks,
French Merinoes
and Delaines,
English Merinoes
and Delaines,
Linen Goods,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.
In order to close the establishment by the 1st of January, the public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

473 BROADWAY. 473
SILKS AND SILK ROBES
AT A DREADFUL SACRIFICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
100 pieces COLORED ENGLISH SATINS at $1 50 per y'd, Cheap at $3 per yard.
ROBES at $14; former price, $25
BAYADERE SILKS, 5s. per yard; worth $1.
Also, a small invoice of LIGHT CHINE SILKS, FOR EVENING DRESSES, VERY RICH, Only $1 50 per yard.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each, Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each, Usually sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $6.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $8 to $15.

6-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS ONLY 58. 6D. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning another case
Of those beautiful 6-4 Plaid Valencias
At 5s. 6d. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
Rich Chints Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Our extensive establishment is devoted to but three departments:
SHAWLS.
CLOAKS,
FURS.
Aggregate amount of stock over $200,000, all new and of the richest description, and will be sold, commencing Monday, Nov. 16, at half the original cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 5 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
We are now offering our entire wholesale stock of beaver, cloth and velvet cloaks, circulars, raglans, &c., at retail, for cash, below the cost of manufacture. Also, 6,000 yards ladies' cloths and beavers, at less than the cost of importation. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, three doors from Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 16, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, at 25 cents per yard, new styles and of superior quality. Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
A large and splendid assortment, in new designs, for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP GOODS AT W. MATHEWS', NO. 54 Catharine-st. Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Velvets, Merinoes, Plaids, Alpacas, &c. Also, domestics from the late sales at auction, at a small advance on cost. Cash buyers will find it to their interest to call.

HONITON SETS AT $5 AND $6, WORTH from $10 to $14, and an immense stock of rich laces and French embroideries at half their value.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great financial crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
will be offered
On MONDAY, Nov. 16,
AT
RETAIL, FOR CASH.
SILK ROBES.....at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES.....at $15, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES.....at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES...at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $85
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, at $60@$75, reduced from $125.
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $45
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS, of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 12½ cents.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 25 cents
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, 40 cents, reduced from 60 cents.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super, 50 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool .50 cts., reduced from $1 25
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..75 cts., reduced from $1 75
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE..60 cents, reduced from $1 25
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS 60 cents, reduced from $1 00
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, 20 cents, reduced from 30 cents.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
And every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

$260,000.
GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING!
GREAT SALE OF WINT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY IN BROOKLYN, WHO HAS given up housekeeping, desires a situation for an estimable young woman, who is a thorough housekeeper. An excellent seamstress and a kind and intelligent nurse for children. A home where she would be kindly treated, in a small American family in New-York, would be preferred rather than extravagant wages. Any communications directed to Mrs. SARAH PRICE, General Post-Office, New-York, will be promptly answered by the lady. Satisfactory testimonials as to character will be cheerfully given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, preserves, jellies &c.; is a first-class laundress; fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, humble and respectful; highly recommended by her late employer for capability and truthfulness. Only left as the family were breaking up house. Will take moderate wages and willing to be useful. Can be seen at No. 308 7th-av., near 30th st., top floor. She has lived at places of trust for many years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS WHO wish places in the City or country for the Winter; one can do cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the best style; makes excellent bread; does up linen in style; the other as nurse; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; makes childrens' clothes, shirts and fancy sewing in the neatest style; gives a specimen of needle work to a lady; wages $5 each; excellent City reference; call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; or assist to wash and iron; will do general up-stairs work; willing to be generally useful, and considers her time her employer's; satisfied to assist in anything through the house; neat, strong and willing to work for very moderate wages; can be seen at No. 303 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as up-stairs servant; is a good waitress and chambermaid, or laundress; is a first-rate seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to work by the week; no objections to the country; good City reference can be given; can be seen and engaged at No. 163 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR ONE MONTH commencing Dec. 1, in or near New-York City. The widow for work has had five years' experience in selling dry goods, but has no objection to engaging in any other honorable employment. Can present testimonials as to character, ability, &c. Address NEGOTIUM, Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has no objections to assist in the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 303 1st-av., 2d floor, front room, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress in a respectable family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would wait on a lady; would work by the week. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 21st st., corner of 6th av., 2d-floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands pastry and baking. Has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Her last employer can be seen. Has good reference. Call at No. 63 King-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE English girls; one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as a first-class laundress, also, as a pro good cook, as seamstress and dressmaker, as chamberwaiter, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 12 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY, WIDOW woman, with no children, a situation, where she can make her home, as general seamstress; makes good bread, does up linen in style, is kind and attentive to children; City or country. Wages $5 to $6 a month. Good City reference. Call or address No. 316 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for three days, by calling at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 34 3d av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, as first-rate cook, understands pastry, soups and desserts of all kinds, either in a private family or a respectable boarding house. Best of City reference given if required. Call or address at No. 25 Spring-st. near the Bowery. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE AND WILling Protestant young woman; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and has no objection to the country. Call at No. 279 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent bread and pastry baker; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY ENGLISH GIRL, a Protestant a situation to cook, wash and iron, to do chamberwork or the general housework for a small family. She may be seen for a couple of days at the residence of her last employer, No. 231 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to take care of one child; good City reference; can be seen at No. 69 West 17th-st., third

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
IMPORTANT NOTICE

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAY and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad farm mortgage 8 ₱ cent. bonds
$12,000 New-York City 7 ₱ cent revenue bonds of 1875.
$25,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 ₱ cent sinking fund bonds.
$4,000 Milwaukee and Superior Railroad farm mortgage 8 ₱ cent. bonds.
$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 ₱ cent. construction bonds.
$12,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 ₱ cent. bonds.
$4,000 Cleveland, Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad 7 ₱ cent. bonds.
$20,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 4th mortgage 7 ₱ cent. bonds.
$970 Union Mutual Insurance scrip of 1849, '51 and '56.
$200 Commercial Mutual insurance scrip of 1854.
100 shares Harlem Railroad.....$100 each
200 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co.....$19 each
200 shares Southern Pacific R. R. ($5 paid In).....$100 each
20 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
40 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.....$100 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....$100 each
1 share New-York and Virginia S. S. Co.....$10
30 shares Park Bank.....$100 each
2 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
20 shares Bank of Commonwealth.....$100 each
15 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each
18 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each
80 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
86 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
20 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
14 shares People's Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
6 shares Market Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
18 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....$35 each
44 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
2 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Next regular sale MONDAY, Nov. 23. Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds and Business Paper every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited in trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of oil-paintings, a private collection just received from Europe, consisting of 200 first-class pictures of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools. Among the artists may be found the works of Van Goven, Roos, De Wrt, Vanderveide, Dement, Beckhuysen, Brackalear, Lechtenheld, Shelphout, Woerst after Van Dyke, De Votre, Heist, J. J. Spohler, Teneate, J. Bergmann, Van Heda, J. Koken, Weber, Koster, Ommegank, Wengaardt, Brughel, Brunfort, De Quirer, Meiners, Hilverdurk, Wedemeyer, Berg, J. W. Schirmer, Noerr, Koekoek, Van Steen, Tuburg, Verbookhoven, Molenaer after Rembrandt, Van Hove, Weenex, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several superb copies of Roman pictures of celebrity, by the great master, Guisippi Mazzoline. Also, an origin l picture, "The Butterfly," by Constant Wanters, of the Dusseldorf school, with others of equal celebrity. Also, several fine pictures by T. W. Whitley, Hart and others. The above paintings are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Assignee's sale of about $25,000 worth of rich and valuable fancy furs, comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sables, mink, marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sables, Siberian squirrel, &c. Capes, cuffs, muffs and victorines, a large assortment of children's furs; also, a magnificent lot of sleigh, carriage and lap robes, black bear, mountain wolf, grey genet, raccoon, Russian angola, western coon, &c., &c. These goods have been but recently manufactured, and purchasers can buy them with confidence. The goods will be ready for inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY previous to the sale, and all in want of first-class furs the ladies particularly) are invited to call and examine the stock.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 86 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fowls, comprising buff and white Shanghae's, black Spanish Leghorns, &c., from imported stock. Sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE.—THE ENTire stock of Dry Goods, lease and store fixtures, of the store No. 419 8th-av., in one lot, will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN FERGUSON, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$197,396 66	
For Interest	5,642 97	$203,039 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$68,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,010 94	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,936 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,435 23	$113,112 06
		$89,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,230,887 09

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,151,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,806 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and no received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter..... 384
Policies in force 1st November, 1857..... 10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLORD EILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
W. E DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON PRESIDENT.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIbers offer for sale, at favorable rates, the following description of the securities of the State of Illinois:

$225—6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in July, 1870. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid in the City of New-York. The State allowing 8 per cent. premium on principal and interest. Thus the bonds representing, as they do, $1,000, are actually $1,080 of principal, and on which amount interest is paid.

ALSO,

Six per cent. New Interest Stock, issued for arrears of interest under law of 1857. Interest on this stock does not commence until Jan. 1, 1860, when they become principal stock, and are then entitled to the benefit of the tax provided by the Constitution for the liquidation of the Internal Improvement Debt of the State, thus insuring the payment of this stock in a few years after that date.

The above offers a rare chance to invest in a first-class security, the payment of which does not admit of a doubt, as the proceeds of taxes levied to liquidate the State debt, added to the receipts from railroads, which are applied to the same purpose, are more than sufficient to meet her interest promptly, and to entirely extinguish the debt in about 10 years.

On July 1, 1857, the State owed $12,500,000. She cannot create any new debt, and is paying on account of principal over $1,000,000 per annum. Full particulars may be had on application to

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 15 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

WM. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—WANTED TO purchase on commission, small City Bonds and Mortgages. Parties having Mortgages of this description, wishing to realize, can send a memorandum of them by mail, with the amount they will allow off as discount. The only charge will be the usual commission of 1 per cent., to be paid by the seller if negotiated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCURrent bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 186 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LOGGETT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, on FRIDAY, (To morrow,) Nov. 20, of all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers.

In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and an infinite variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. Third peremptory sale of elegant furs, by order of the assignee, without reserve, ladies' and gentlemen's furs, consisting of Hudson Bay and Russian sable, fitch, stone marten, French sable, Siberian squirrel, &c. Capes, cuffs, muffs and victorines, a large assortment of children's furs; also, a magnificent lot of sleigh, carriage and lap robes, black bear, mountain wolf, grey genet, raccoon, Russian angola, western coon, &c., &c. These goods have been but recently manufactured, and purchasers can buy them with confidence. The goods will be ready for inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY previous to the sale, and all in want of first-class furs the ladies particularly) are invited to call and examine the stock.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 86 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fowls, comprising buff and white Shanghae's, black Spanish Leghorns, &c., from imported stock. Sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE.—THE ENtire stock of Dry Goods, lease and store fixtures, of the store No. 419 8th-av., in one lot, will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN FERGUSON, Assignee.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP LINE.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M. For Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows; Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5¾ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office within said time. N. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house. Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID HANKS, Receiver.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board,

R. BUCK, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

W. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willetts,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Wilks,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Kneeland,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 68 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. California and Southern risks taken. Last bonus to policy holders was 36 per cent. Application may be made by mail. Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVELS, Actuary.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM H. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOS, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 92 Beekman-st.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR HAVRE—CALLING AT CORK HARBOR (1857 AND 1858).—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 300f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ADRIATIC, JAS. WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. O ELDRIDGE, will succeed the ADRIATIC, and sail Dec. 5.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wed'sday, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wed'sday, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUNNINGE, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,963 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM GLASGOW.	
Edinburg, Sat'day,	Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow,	Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day,	Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York,	Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'day,	Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg,	Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'day,	Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow,	Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with c

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 7 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nicaraguan Affairs—Resignation of Secretary Stanton—The Kansas Constitutional Convention, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

It is decided to send no Minister to Nicaragua until after the meeting of Congress. The new Treaty will be sent out by YRISSARI on the steamer of the 20th.

The Treaty does not undertake to settle the boundary question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as alleged, but contains a declaration that nothing in it shall be construed to prejudice the just claims of the former.

The State Department will probably send out by Friday's steamer the agent to fulfill CASEY JONES' neglected duty of keeping the Government advised of affairs in Central America.

Secretary STANTON, of Kansas, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect on the 31st of December, when, the President supposes, the State Government will be fairly in operation. Of course, no successor will be appointed. S.

[FROM THE CORPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

It is believed that Costa Rica will retire from the possession of the San Juan River, as soon as she may be informed of the negotiation of the recent treaty between the United States and Nicaragua.

The action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention meets the approval of the President, as calculated to quiet existing troubles.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELY arrived here to-night.

Steamboat Collision—Twenty-five Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Texas steamship *Opelousas*, from Berwick Bay, bound for Galveston, with 56 passengers, came in collision with the steamer *Galveston*, of the same line, at midnight on the 15th inst. The *Opelousas* sunk almost immediately, and from 20 to 25 lives were lost, among them Gen. HAMILTON, of South Carolina. All the officers and crew of the *Opelousas* were saved. The *Galveston* was but slightly injured.

The Providence Banks.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The following is the statement of the Providence Banks to Nov. 16:

Circulation	$1,848,418
Deposits	2,311,217
Loans	18,533,99[illegible]
Specie	351,371

Men Suffocated in the Gas Works at Erie.

ERIE, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Two men employed in the Gas Works here died to-day, from suffocation, while cleaning the purifier. They were ordered to breathe fresh air every half hour—the neglect of which caused their death.

The Wisconsin Election.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Superior (Wis.) *Chronicle*, of the 10th inst., received here this evening, says that Douglas County gives CROSS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 117 majority, which, it is claimed, insures his election.

Secretary of the State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Rev. Mr. WATSON has been appointed Secretary of the State Temperance Society by the newly elected Executive Committee.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from here to-day, at noon, with 38 passengers for Liverpool, and 7 for Halifax, and $176,000 in specie.

The Atlanta at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Atlanta* arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock last evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MURDER IN WILLIAM-STREET.

Arrest of three Persons on Suspicion—Partial Identification of one of them—The Coroner's Inquest—Important Evidence.

There was great excitement all day yesterday in North William-street, in the vicinity of the wine and liquor store occupied by Mr. FRANCIS VINCENT the Italian, who was so brutally murdered in his own store at a late hour Tuesday night. From the moment the fact of the murder was brought to the knowledge of the Police, diligent and unremitting search was made to discover the murderers. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, two bro hers, ANTOINE and JOSEPH WHITE, *alias* BIANCO, Italian barbers, were arrested at No. 10 Vandewater-street, they having been seen to enter the place about an hour previous. Afterwards, a third party, MIGUEL DE BEGONA, *alias* DE LORENZO, also an Italian, was arrested at No. 5 Vandewater-street. The late hour at which these parties entered their premises, excited suspicion that they might possibly be implicated in the murder, and the Police accordingly arrested them. The fact that they had been suspected of an attempt to commit a similar murder, a week ago last Monday night, at No. 549 Pearl-street, strengthens the suspicion against them. The evidence thus far taken in the case, slightly indicates DE BEGONA, alias DE LORENZO, as being one of the murderers, but points nothing positive against the two brothers. The Police are still engaged in the search, and there is little likelihood of the guilty parties long remaining concealed. The fact of the murderers throwing away the gold watch and chain of Mr. VINCENT, after getting outside the store, diminishes slightly however the chances of finding them. It is a singular fact that $300 in bank bills which were in a roll in one of Mr. VINCENT'S vest pockets escaped the search of the murderers.

Several of the family and friends of the deceased called at the store yesterday to see the mutilated body. In the course of the forenoon a dog belonging to the deceased was discovered under the steps leading out the back way. There were two stabs in the dog's neck. It is believed that during the murderous assault on Mr. VINCENT, the dog came to his rescue, and was then stabbed, and so fell a victim to his fidelity to his master.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At 10 o'clock Coroner CONNERY impannelled a Jury at the house where the murder was committed and proceeded to investigate the case, the following being the testimony taken:

MR. HOARE'S EVIDENCE.

Hugh P. Hoare, residing in Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, sworn, says: I did not know the deceased; I was passing through North William-street about a quarter before seven o'clock this morning, when I saw a dog lying in the cellar; I heard while in Chatham-street, about 11 o'clock last night, that Mr. Vincent had been murdered; I went to his place and saw him dead on the floor; several police officers were present, who said they did not know who committed the murder, but supposed two or three Spaniards or Italians did it; I remained in the place an hour or more; Mr. Hilton, who was there, said he supposed the murderers to be either Spaniards or Italians; one of them, he said, was a tall man; while we were there a man was brought in to be identified by Mr. Hilton; he looked closely at him, but said he would prefer not saying anything until he saw deceased's son; he told me how the matter occurred; he said that he was introduced to three or four persons in the store as a Revolutionary hero, immediately after which he was struck upon the head with a bottle and the deceased was stabbed; he said when he was struck, "For God's sake don't kill me;" the men then ran out and he followed them a short distance, and they then got out of his sight; the man who was brought in to be recognized, he said was like one of those who stabbed deceased; I left the store about two o'clock in the morning, and went to Mr. Gooderson's, No. 9 Chatham-street, and stopped there until seven o'clock; I then went to the scene of the murder; the store and basement doors were closed and a dog was lying against the basement door; a policeman opened the store door for me and we ascertained that the dog belonged to the deceased; the animal was wounded on both the right and left side of his body, and the door against which he was lying was besmeared with blood; a police officer told me that the watch and chain of the deceased had been found in the store in a watch case; I have not heard, either directly or indirectly, who committed the murder.

WILLIAM HILTON'S TESTIMONY.

William Hilton sworn, says: I reside at No. 4 North William-street. I knew the deceased; I entered his store about half-past nine o'clock last evening; there was a man and a woman there at the time I entered the store; they left some afterwards, and directly three men came in; one of them was rather tall and thin, he had a moustache; he was very dark complexioned and looked as if he had some negro blood in his veins; he had a very ordinary countenance; another of the three was a man about five feet eight inches in height; he was dark complexioned and like a Spaniard; my impression is that he had whiskers and moustache; the third man had dark clothes on; he was about five feet five inches in height, and was more stouter than the others; he had a full face and a pleasant countenance; his complexion was not so dark as the other two; there was a fourth man also, who came in afterwards, whom I should judge was about five feet four inches in height; I think that he had a light coat on; I cannot as easily recognize him as the other three; I had seen them a few nights previous; Mr. Vincent, on another occasion, told me that the three men were Spaniards, and in his conversation with them he spoke in Spanish; when the three men came in they called for two bottles of wine; it was given to them; this was previous to the fourth man coming in; they also asked Mr. Vincent for a lot of sardines; Mr. Vincent tried to open the box of sardines with a large knife, but could not, the point of the knife being too blunt; then he opened a little drawer at the end of the counter, and took out a large dirk knife with a spring; he said that he got that knife about seven years ago, when he was going to California; with this dirk-knife he opened the box of sardines and gave it to the men who were seated at the table; at this period the fourth man came in, and the three men eating the sardines recognized him; he took a seat with them at the table; he accepted the invitation and sat down with them at the round table; I then started to go home, and had got to the door, when one of the party called me back and asked me take to a drink with them; I objected at first, when Mr. Vincent beckoned to me and asked me to accede to their request, when I accepted: there was a decanter of gin and a decanter of brandy on the table, together with two bottles of wine; we all drank together then; I took one glass and they invited me to take another, but I did not; a conversation then followed in the Spanish language; they seemed to be very pleasant, as I could judge from the expression of their countenances; deceased and the others drank several glasses together; there were two of these Spaniards on his right side, and the other two on his left; while they were speaking very pleasantly together, in a moment one of the men struck the deceased; this was the tallest man; the blow took effect in the breast, and the deceased tumbled over; it was done so quick that I could not see whether the man had an instrument in his hand or not; in a moment they all sprang to their feet, as if it was premeditated, and the table fell over with its contents; I sprang to my feet, when the two first men spoken of rushed upon the deceased; the fourth man immediately attacked me, which prevented me from seeing what the other three had done; I defended myself as well as I could, and rushed for the door, but I could not find it open; I think that some one had hold of it from the outside, as I could not open it; the fourth man then followed and struck me over the head; he struck me with some instrument: it might have been a bottle or a decanter; at that instant the door opened and they rushed out: that I saw distinctly; the door was opened from the outside; I followed them out, and saw Mr. Cohen, a private watchman, a little below Frankfort-street, and told them that those men had knocked Mr. Vincent down; Mr. Cohen rapped with his club several times, and I went down to the corner of Frankfort and William streets to see if I could not get a policeman: I did not find any there; I went into an opposite grocery: the blood was flowing from my temple: I had the wound washed with brandy, and then bound it up with my handkerchief; about the same time Mr Cohen came into the store and laid violent hands upon me to go with him; I declined doing so, saying to some persons in the store that I was not bound to go with him; then I went up stairs in my own room, to go to bed; Mr. Cohen came up stairs; I did not run away from Cohen; he wanted me to go with him over the way to Mr. Vincent's house, to see he officers; I told him that I would go with him if he would first let me go to my room; he gave me assurances that he would; I then went willingly with him to Mr. Vincent's; I then saw the deceased upon the floor; I believe he was then dead; I told one of he officers that the deceased was in the habit of having a great deal of money about his person, and rolled up in a piece of paper, and that it would be better to examine his pockets and see if he had been robbed; they did so; a roll of bills as thick as my wrist was found; a policeman then commenced counting it; I did not see any silver or gold; I then went to the Second Ward Station-house and made a short statement to the Captain there; I then went with some policemen to search some houses, and we searched several buildings—one, I believe, at No. 5 Vandewater-street; they took me into several other places: I think I should recognize the man who came into the store first, should I see him again.

Here the witness was requested to look at some men who had been arrested, and see if he could identify them.

The witness partially identified one of the men named Michael de Lorenzo as one of the men who entered the saloon first, previous to the murder.

The witness was again requested to carefully scrutinize the features of Lorenzo and see if he was one of the men in question when he stated that he was one of the men. He struck the witness forcibly when he first entered the room.

Anthony White and Joseph, his brother, two Italians, who were also arrested on suspicion, were shown the witness, when he declared that he was perfectly satisfied that they were not in the saloon on the night of the murder.

Examination continued—None of the four men spoke English; neither of the men who committed the murder were as tall as I am; I don't know which of them gave the first blow; the man who struck the first blow was at the right hand side of the deceased.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Doctors Finnell and *Ferguson* being duly sworn, deposed and said: On entering the premises of No. 15 North William-street we found the deceased lying on his back in front of the stove, his head resting against his right shoulder, and his arms folded across his body, which was covered with blood; on removing his clothing we discovered three wounds on the anterior portion of the chest, two of these on the left side and one on the right side—all of them about one inch in length: their direction was transverse to the middle line of the body; the wound on the right side passed through the eighth rib at its junction with the costal cartilage, wounding the lower portion of the lung and causing hemorrhage into the right pleural cavity; the upper wound, on the left side, passed between the third and fourth ribs, near the sternum, wounding the base of the heart and causing fatal hemorrhage into the pericardium: the lower wound, on the same side, passed between the seventh and eighth ribs, wounding the lung in the same manner as on the opposite side; all these wounds were of a fatal character; I also observed a small triangular wound on the right cheek, with bruises on the same side of the head.

Margaret L. Seiler, sworn: I reside at No. 549 Pearl-street; my husband was attacked last Monday night in his own house; he keeps a lager-bier and billiard saloon; at the time myself and husband were alone in the house; it was about twelve o'clock at night when four persons came into the saloon; two of them played a game of billiards, one of the others took a seat near the window, and the fourth one sat on the window-sill; when the two who were playing billiards had finished their game, one of them paid for it and called for four glasses of water, which my husband proceeded to pour out; immediately afterwards one of the men caught my husband by the throat and raising a stiletto over him said, "We want your money, watch, and all you have got, or we will take your life;" my husband being choked, could say nothing; the fellow with a stiletto stabbed him between the shoulders, and a second one took his watch; at the same time a third one raised a stiletto for me, upon which I ran into the street, and cried murder; when I returned the stiletto was still sticking in my husband's shoulder; I would know the man who stabbed my husband if I should see him; I do not think that either of the prisoners present is the man; my husband is now confined at his house from the effects of the stab, and is in a dangerous condition.

The further examination of witnesses will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1293, 214, 47, 1621, 215, 216, 316, 317, 318, 31, 1680, 234, 344, 339½.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, (BROOKLYN,) FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 18, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

The Cangemi Trial—Verdict of Guilty.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—NOV. 18.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—This case was continued yesterday. Mr. Hall summed up the evidence at some length, and Mr. Blankman replied, and was followed by Mr. Ashmead. Mr. Hall then replied to the defendant's appeal, and his Honor charged the Jury. The room was thoroughly filled, and as the trial approached its close more excitement was manifest. The prisoner seemed to have become accustomed to the scene, and to be perfectly at ease.

His Honor charged the Jury. He briefly referred to the nature of the case. It was a solemn thing to decide on the life of a fellow being, yet it was a duty which they could not shift, and they must meet the responsibility. Laws which had been made for the protection of all, demanded that it should be visited upon all. That duty they had then to discharge towards the prisoner, and it was unnecessary for him to warn the Jury to throw out any extraneous matters of partiality for or against the prisoner. He referred to the necessity for the protection of the community by a police force, and such force should have the shield of public law and justice. He referred to the statutes in regard to the designation of murder and manslaughter, referring to the statute making the killing of a man by a person engaged in a felony, murder.

He then proceeded to classify and arrange the evidence presented. He gave a synopsis of the testimony as given in the order of observation. After tracing the progress of the person who fired the pistol until he got to the house in Worth-street, his Honor proceeded to review the evidence of the identification of the prisoner, and spoke of the good character which it was proved the prisoner had borne.

He concluded by commending the case to the consideration of the jury. The jury retired at ten minutes past seven, and at forty-seven minutes before ten, they returned into Court and requested the Judge to read from his notes the testimony of Matthias Louth, the rag-picker. The Judge did so, and again they retired. At eight minutes to eleven they returned finally to the Court-room, with a verdict of GUILTY. Mr. Cristadoro announced Cangemi of the nature of the verdict. Cangemi maintained the same impassive demeanor that he has shown throughout the trial.

His Honor returned the thanks of the court for the attention which they had paid to this important case. He highly eulogized the learned counsel for the defence, Messrs. Blankman and Ashmead, for the zeal and talent which they had shown, without hope of fee or reward, in the prisoner's behalf. The thanks, not alone of the Court, but of the whole community, were due to them. He (the Judge) had never in his judicial career, seen more skill and learning displayed.

Cangemi will be sentenced by his Honor, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Sudden Illness of the Surrogate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford.

In re the Spanish Will.—This morning John W. Edwards, Esq., commenced his argument in opposition to the probate of the will of Mr. Parish, on behalf of his client Ex-Judge Sherman, who is a connection of the testator by marriage. Shortly after the counsel had commenced the Surrogate was taken very ill, and the further proceedings had to be suspended, and the Court adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

PROBABLY FATAL STABBING.—A man named Thos. Sherlock, at an early hour yesterday morning, entered the grocery store of Mr. John Fraser, No. 176 West Seventeenth-street, and commenced abusing Mr. Fraser. Mr. Fraser at length ordered Sherlock to leave the premises, when the latter rushed upon him with a drawn knife and stabbed him in the abdomen just above the navel, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound, after which he fled. The wife of Mr. Fraser sent word of the affray immediately to the Sixteenth Ward Station-House, when Captain Hopkins dispatched some officers in pursuit of the fugitive. They found him in Tenth-avenue near Sixteenth-street. He was taken yesterday afternoon before Justice DAVISON, and locked up to await the result of Mr. Fraser's injuries.

ARREST OF ELECTION ROWDIES.—A gang of rowdies amused themselves, Tuesday evening, in trying to kick up a row at the primary election in the Twenty-second Ward. Among the party was James O'Brien, Captain of the "Bull's Head Guard," and Patrick Honeyman, leader of the so-called "Honeyman gang." By the timely interference of the Police the party was prevented from seriously interfering with the election. After retreating from the polls they entertained themselves, however, by calling at the different stores and bar-rooms in the vicinity and lugging off what they could conveniently lay their hands on. The Police being notified of the proceedings, a platoon of men followed after them and arrested ten, including O'Brien and Honeyman, mentioned above. The other parties gave their names as James Donnovan, John Cummings, John McArdle, Patrick Donnovan, Patrick Moneghan, Patrick Coleman, James Larper and Michael Connor. Honeyman, the leader of the "Honeyman Gang" is at the present time under bail for disorderly conduct on last election day. A portion of the Honeyman gang are suspected of being the individuals who, a few evenings since, attacked Mr. J. TAYLOR, a newspaper carrier, and robbed him of $5 in money and a silver watch worth $50. The arrested parties were taken yesterday before Justice DAVISON. O'Brien and Honeyman were held each in $1,000 bail to answer, and the others in $500 bail each.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The temple of mirth and instruction. The excellent and unusually attractive programme of entertainment now given at this favorite theatre has the desired effect of filling it to overflowing every night. This evening again no less than four highly attractive pelces are to be given, viz: "El Hyder," "Rebels and Tories," "Mountain Sylph," and "Persecuted Dutchman," besides the "American Acrobat" in two separate scenes of their wonderful feats.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There is nothing like keeping up appearances these hard times, and there is nothing like one of KNOX'S hats to keep up appearances with. The Winter style is now ready, and is perfectly elegant—as, indeed, all KNOX'S hats are. His store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is always crowded.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pens and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers, WILMARTH & CLOUGMAN, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 18.

$1,000	City of Memphis 6s	100	615	Harlem R R	10¾
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	100	35	do	10¾
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	100	50	do	b30 10¾
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	102	100	do	b30 10¾
1,000	Tenn. bt. 6s, '90	87½	100	do	b30 10¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	89	50	do	10¾
2,000	Missouri State 6s	78	45	Harlem R. R. pref.	24
17,000	do	79	10	do	23
11,000	do	79¾	100	do	22
1,000	do	79¾	100	Reading Railroad	46
29,000	do	80	100	do	b30 45¼
2,000	N. Y. State 6s, '72	108	240	do	c 45
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '77	88½	400	do	b30 45
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	86	100	do	c 44⅞
2,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 7s	102	200	do	s15 44⅛
1,000	E. R.R. 1st m. b	100	100	do	44⅛
5,000	E. R.R. con. b '71	36	450	do	44⅛
3,000	H. R. R.R. 2d m.	80½	200	do	s5 44⅛
2,000	H. R. R.R. 3d m.	66	200	La C. & M. R. R.	b3 16
3,000	Har. R.R. 1st m.	71	100	do	15½
2,000	do	70⅜	10	do	15¾
1,000	do	70¾	370	do	15
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d m.	59	50	do	13¾
2,500	Ill. Cent. R.R. b.	86	90	do	13½
25,500	do	85¾	95	Mic. S. & N. In. R.	22
5,000	do b	10 85¾	200	do	21
2,000	T. H'e & Al. 2d m.	51	250	do	21¾
2,000	La C. & Mi. L'd G. b.	35	100	do	21⅞
2,000	Tol. & Det. R.R. b.	52	100	do	b60 22
35	National Bank	96	900	do	21½
220	Bank of Commerce	95	25	do	21⅝
14	Metropolitan Bank	94½	50	do	b60 22½
33	Continental Bank	85	50	Mi. S. & N. Ia. p. stk.	42
20	Market Bank	85	300	do	s60 40
25	Canton Company	21¾	220	do	41
100	do	s3 20	18	do	41¾
25	do	20½	50	do	b30 42
50	Del & Hud. Canal Co.	102	50	do	b30 41¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	65	225	Panama Railroad	91
111	do	64	50	do	b30 91¼
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	b10 12¾	50	do	s20 90
10	do	12½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 97
100	do	12¾	12	do	96
385	do	11	70	do	96½
100	do	b3 11¾	5	do	95
50	do	s15 11	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13
100	do	b30 12¼	250	do	13¾
475	do	11¾	200	do	13¾
50	do	s15 11¾	100	do	13¾
280	Pacific Mail S. Co.	70	200	do	14
200	Bruns. City Land Co	3	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R.	91¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 80	23	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80
348	do	s3 79½	5	do	80¾
150	do	s60 78	50	do	s60 80
50	do	s20 79	50	do	s10 80
387	do	s3 79¾	50	do	80½
100	do	b3 79⅞	75	do	81
500	do	b3 80	30	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	110
50	do	80	10	Millwakie & M. R.	33
150	Erie Railroad	c 18½	15	do	34
127	do	18	69	do	34½
200	do	s30 18	5	Chic. & R. I. R.	79
50	do	b30 18¼	315	do	s3 79½
400	do	s3 18¾	10	do	79¾
50	do	b10 18½	280	do	b3 80
200	do	b30 18⅜	100	do	b60 81
100	do	18⅜	170	Cleve. & Tol. R.	42¼
200	do	b3 18⅜	100	do	42¾
150	do	18⅜	1000	do	42⅝
150	Hudson River R R.	21	100	do	b30 43¾
50	do	s10 21	100	do	s30 42
100	do	21⅜	50	do	b30 43
50	do	21⅜	300	do	42¾
300	do	22	325	do	43
50	New-Jersey R.	112	600	do	b30 43⅛
50	Mich. Cent. R. R.	57	50	do	s30 42⅝

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$3,000	City of Memphis 6s	int. ad. 72⅜
$8,000	Milwaukee and Detroit R. R. 8s	int. ad. 21
$1,000	Missouri 6s	int. ad. 76½
$3,000	Missouri 6s	int. ad. 76
$2,000	Louisiana 6s	int. ad. 78½
$2,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s	int. ad. 14
10	shares American Exchange Bank	89
15	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	86½
30	shares Phenix Bank	93¼
10	shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co	86¼
50	shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	100

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$7,600	Mil. and Superior R. 8s	int. ad. 20@24½
$5,000	Illinois Central R. 6s	int. ad. 74½@75¼
35	shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co	113¼
100	shares Stonington R. R	48@48¼

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

72	shares Erie Railroad	17¾
13	shares Metropolitan Bank	91
24	shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co	78¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Missouri St. 6s	79	95	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	20
24,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	85	75	do	20¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	10½	70	do	21
200	do	10	45	Panama Railroad	90
50	do	10¾	50	do	b30 90
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78¾	100	do	b60 90
50	do	78¼	150	Ill. Central R. R.	96
750	do	78	150	do	93¾
100	Erie Railroad	18	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42⅜
25	do	17¾	500	do	41¾
10	do	17	200	do	b30 42
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	90	200	do	b30 41¾
200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80	1000	Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 80
200	Reading R. R.	45	150	do	80
50	do	43¾	25	do	79¾
100	do	43¾	50	do	b3 79¾
50	do	43¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s3 33½
300	do	44	240	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10
50	Mich. Central R'd	57	200	do	10¾
300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The news by the steamer *Niagara*, at Halifax, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 7, advises another advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England to *nine* ⅌ cent. This figure is unprecedented in the history of the establishment, and denotes a heavy pressure for accommodation, as well as a diminished reserve of means in the Bank. The Funds stood the change better than the previous announcement of eight ⅌ cent. some weeks ago. They declined to 88½ ⅌ cent. An important failure is announced from Sheffield, that of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., in the Steel and Iron trade. The firm have a branch office in this City. The English liabilities are stated as high as five millions of dollars, with assets equal to six millions. The liabilities here, other than to the Sheffield house, cannot be important. Messrs. NAYLOR have been identified with the Sheffield trade, as manufacturers of Steel, for a long number of years, and they have always had a large business with the United States. The other failures announced by this arrival are not important to this side. The commercial distress in and around Glasgow had induced a deputation to wait upon the Government in London for relief, which could only be granted by relaxing the provisions of the Bank act of 1844. This is opposed by the London *Times* as premature, and the country is besought not to yield to a panic excitement. The French funds hold steady, and the Bank of France is gaining Specie. The *Rente* is quoted 67 ⅌ cent. The steamer brings $430,000 for Boston, and $150,000 for Halifax.

The market news by this steamer is that Cotton had declined ¼d. on our panic prices. Trade at Manchester dull. Colonial produce dull in London. Sugar 3s. down. Breadstuffs fairly supported at Liverpool. American Stocks without material alteration. The Bank of England los £638,000 in specie on the report of Oct. 31, and £133,000 on the report of Nov. 4.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues, and was to-day of a more varied character than yesterday. The extraordinary rise of Monday and Tuesday, amounting on the average of the whole list to 5@7 ⅌ cent., and in some instances to 10 ⅌ cent., very naturally created a pause this forenoon, and as some of the least favorable heads of the Foreign news by the *Niagara*, at Halifax, were communicated soon after the Board of Brokers met, the reaction was made quite decided on the non-dividend paying shares, and also affected to some extent the higher class of Stocks, except Missouri State sixes, which advanced to and sold at 80 ⅌ cent. At the opening of the afternoon Board, still lower quotations were made on the printed sales, which close at 3 o'clock. But before the dispersion of the Brokers, the demand improved, and prices went up again 1@1¼ ⅌ cent., leaving off generally steady, and on New-York Central and Reading firm. The different phases of the market through the day are thus indicated, the inside figure representing the last bids of Tuesday, and the outside rate the latest sales to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

New-York Central	80¼@80	@78¾@80	
Erie	19⅝@18⅝	@17¼@18⅝	
Reading	46⅜@44¾	@43	@44¾
Galena	82¼@81	@80	@80⅜
Rock Island	80¾@79	@80	@80
Southern Michigan	25	@22	@20 @21¾
Toledo	44⅝@42¾	@41¾	@42
La Crosse	17	@13⅜	@10 @11
Illinois Central	99⅜@95	@96	@96⅜

The Associated Banks of this City met at the Clearing-House this afternoon, and after receiving the report from the Metropolitan Bank on the Country Currency, adjourned without further action. The report was to the effect that the Notes Unemployed and represented by certificates amount, at the close of the *par* arrangement this afternoon, to *seven and a half millions* dollars, and that on the return, to-morrow, to the old *quarter per cent.* redemption, the Metropolitan Bank will be prepared to take nearly the whole of the New-York Country Circulation, at this rate, as allowed by law, converting the same into bankable City funds, the day after their deposit. With this understanding, the same that prevailed for several years up to the general suspension of payments in Specie in October, most of the other City Banks will receive these notes, in moderate sums, in the course of ordinary business, from their regular dealers, and the change will consequently scarcely be felt by the community, so far as the Country Note Circulation is concerned.

At the same time, the new provision, as adopted on and after this date, *virtually restores Specie payments* at all the City Banks, as, in effect, it brings back the country to redemption in Specie, in the City, less the quarter ⅌ cent. abated, under the redemption law. The Country Note Circulation, which for five weeks has been recognized as *Current Funds*, will no longer be received from or paid to the public as such. The $7,500,000 Certificates, representing the reserve of this circulation, have no currency except as between the Banks themselves in settling their daily balances at the Clearing House. On the City Note Circulation Specie has seldom been refused at the counter since the suspension. It is now in all respects equal to Gold. And the remaining slight distinction between Current Funds and Gold—and this must immediately pass away, as the Metropolitan Certificates begin, on the 1st December, to bear 6 ⅌ cent. interest, and thus become, in the existing state and prospect of the money market and foreign exchanges, a more valuable reserve in Bank than Gold itself—is, that a dealer depositing the marked checks of his neighbor on another bank, will not be expected, as a matter of course, to demand Gold on his check as against such deposit. We doubt whether even this distinction, slight as it is, will be known after a few days. All concern about the use and final disposition among themselves, of the Cerificates, would seem to have been dismissed by the Associated Banks. They adjourned this afternoon without a word on the subject. In fact, the Country Note arrangement has worked admirably throughout. It has proved itself the chief auxiliary to the early and almost imperceptible return to specie payments, besides holding the popular confidence so steady in the practical working of the New-York Bank Note System, as almost to destroy the difference for Gold, under suspension.

The Money Market is quiet and easy to-day. Demand loans are offered in some quarters under the legal rate, and although there is a slow return of demand for prime paper at the Discount Brokers, the selection of bills is circumscribed, and the attention of retired capitalists and private money lenders is being turned to the Stock list. As they look after State and other dividend-paying securities, and thus rapidly enhance their market value, the Street speculators seize hold of the lower-priced catalogue of suspended and non-dividend road shares. There is a good deal doing by private sale in City and County and in some of the Western railway bonds. The premium on Gold to-day is *one quarter of one per cent.* Exchange on Philadelphia 97½@97¾ ⅌ cent. Since the closing of the Boston mail and the announcement of the *Niagara* at Halifax, there is nothing reported in Foreign bills. The *Ariel* arrived this morning with $400,000 in Gold. The Cunarder from Boston took out $176,000 in Gold, of which $70,000 went from New-York by express. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $163,670, and paid out $257,847, of which $55,000 was on California account.

Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., No. 43 Wall-street, Jauncey-court, has been elected Notary Public to the Bank of New-York.

The Coal Company named in the legal proceedings yesterday in the Court of Sessions is *not* the Pennsylvania Coal Company of this City, although bearing a similar title.

The January interest on the Virginia State Debt has already been provided for by the Board of Public Works, and the amount to be paid in London on the sterling issue of Bonds, and in New-York on the Coupon Dollar Bonds, will be paid over this day to the proper accounting officer. This gratifying fact we state on the authority of a private note from a member of the Board of Public Works to Messrs. PETERS, CAMPBELL & Co., of Wall-street.

We understand the managers of the Michigan Central Road, at Boston, have accepted bills to the extent of about $2,650,000, first mortgage 8 ⅌ cent. bonds, the exact average not yet known, but the proceeds are understood to be about $2,600,000 net, cash, making the average about 75 ⅌ cent. The bonds have since been resold in considerable parcels at 80@82½ ⅌ cent. The whole mortgage is for $8,000,000. The present issue leaves $5,350,000 to cover, at maturity or by previous voluntary conversion, the outstanding bonds of the Company, due after July, 1858. Part of the avails of the present negotiation is to pay $802,000 of the old bonds due in January and July, 1858.

The immediate condition of the Money Market, and the revolution on the Stock Exchange, evidently puzzle a large portion of the outside public. The somerset among the leading Stock Jobbers is complete. The *Bears* have nearly all turned *Bulls*, and, to all present appearances, find profit in the change of position. It were folly to question their consistency, or to rail at any seeming want of principle. We prefer to rejoice at the turn, not alone because it tends to strengthen the tendency, now seen and felt in various other quarters, to a better confidence in money values, but because it is fast working for good in the system of doing business at the Brokers' Board. Long time sales have gone almost entirely out of use, and even short options are becoming comparatively the exception instead, as heretofore the, rule of speculation, on the official record. The *Bulls* operate less for mere *corners* and